



THE TIMES
1785-1985

Tomorrow

Soft touch
Judges face
backlash
over sentencing
Swish swatches
Suzy Menkes
on the scramble
for glamour
Comet's tale
The remarkable
life of
Edmond Halley
Political primer
Lessons in
ideology for
Sir Keith Joseph
Making tracks
Day three
of the
RAC rally

Portfolio

The weekly prize in *The Times* Portfolio competition - £20,000 - was won by Mrs Elaine Eyre, of Solihull, West Midlands. Today's daily prize will be £4,000, double the usual amount, because there was no winner on Saturday. Portfolio list, page 22; rules and how to play, Information Service, back page.

CBI voices doubt on jobs outlook

The Confederation of British Industry forecasts manufacturing growth of 2.5 per cent next year and 2 per cent in 1987, largely because of increased consumer spending. But it says the improvements will not be enough to bring unemployment down significantly. Page 19

Bank spurned

Oxam is withdrawing its accounts, worth about £43 million this year, from Barclays Bank because of its involvement with South Africa and is moving to the National Westminster. Mandela hopes, page 5

Soviet shake-up

The Soviet Union has announced the creation of a super ministry of agriculture and food supply as part of its governmental streamlining effort. Page 5

Leading ladies

The Institute of Director's first major conference on women, which starts today, considers why so few reach the top of their professions. Pages 11, 19

Leoni charge

A man aged 27 is to appear before magistrates at Alderbury, Wiltshire, today charged with the murder of Leoni Keating, aged three, who was found dead after disappearing in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, in September.

Jab may stop

Routine vaccination of school children against tuberculosis would be replaced by selective inoculation of high-risk groups under a government proposal that has divided medical specialists. Page 3

Hockey triumph

Great Britain beat India at hockey for the first time in 37 years to win a silver medal at the Champions Trophy tournament in Perth, Australia. Page 23

SPECIAL REPORT

Despite enormous wealth from oil and gas, Norway fears runaway inflation and unemployment. Pages 15-17

Leader page 13

Letters: On academic freedom in South Africa, from Dr S. J. Saunders; safety in coal mines, from Mr P. McNestry. Leading articles: After the summit: hospital waiting lists. Features, pages 10-12. Coronation Street's silver crown: The NHS waiting game. Spectrum: South Africa - how sanctions could matter. Monday Page: the sixth-form executives. Obituary, page 14. Mr Leslie Mitchell. Classified, pages 27-30. La crème de la crème: educational opportunities.

Home News	2-4	Parliament	14
Overseas	5-8	From Bonds	32
Arts	14, 23	Religion	32
Business	19-23	Sale Room	14
Comet	14	Science	14
Crosswords	10, 32	Sport	23-26
Diary	12	TV & Radio	31
Law Report	26	Theatre, etc	31
		Weather	32

Hijackers killed as commandos storm Malta jet

By Our Foreign Staff

Egyptian commandos were reported last night to have stormed a hijacked Boeing 737 in Malta. At least seven people were feared to have been killed when the jet was hijacked en route to Cairo.

The Maltese authorities had earlier refused to refuel the jet until all the passengers had been freed by the hijackers.

Joel Levy, deputy chief of the US Mission, said "there were a fair number of casualties among the passengers and at first report, it appears all the hijackers were killed."

He said in a telephone conversation with the Associated Press that the commandos "blew two doors off (the plane) and fired seven shots" in their assault on the airliner which had been commandeered by Arabic-speaking hijackers on Saturday.

Airport workers had reported hearing gunfire and explosions and seeing smoke in the area of the airport where the Egyptian Boeing 737 was parked.

There were conflicting reports earlier on the Boeing 737, which had been grounded at Malta's Luqa airport since 10.30pm on Saturday. Eleven passengers - four Egyptians and seven Filipinos - were set free early on Sunday morning.

A man who identified himself as the pilot was overheard telling the control tower by radio that the hijackers killed seven passengers and were threatening to kill more if the plane was not refueled.

Paul Mifsud, the Government spokesman, confirmed that one person had been killed.

a woman in her 20s, whose nationality was not immediately determined, and seven people wounded.

"She was shot and thrown out of the plane," Mr Mifsud said. "It could be that there are other corpses aboard. We don't know."

The Boeing 737, carrying more than 90 people, was diverted to Malta while on a flight from Athens to Cairo.

Another passenger, who had also been thrown out and left under the plane, was found alive after she was picked up by two airport officials who delivered food to the jet, Mr Mifsud told reporters.

He said the woman, in her 30s, was probably American.

Heathrow alert 8
Malta's role 8

He said she has a head wound but was conscious and appeared in relatively good shape.

The Greek security police opened an investigation into the hijacking. The police are particularly interested in the case of one Arab passenger who came from Belgrade and whose ticket was for Addis Ababa, but the Cairo destination had been inserted in a manner that would have warranted closer scrutiny.

According to these sources, three Arab passengers are suspected of having hijacked the plane. Police identified them as Ali Amor Marzuki, aged 22, carrying a Tunisian passport; Salem Salah Chakore, aged 25; and Mohammed Bou Said Novaldin, aged 23, both travelling on Moroccan passports. One of them is the Arab

from Belgrade. The other two bought their tickets locally.

Late last night the jet remained in the same position surrounded by Maltese security forces. Journalists followed events by listening in to exchanges between the aircraft and the control tower where the Maltese Prime Minister, together with his Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps, continued to negotiate for the release of all hostages.

The local television station, Xandir Malta, reported that a military aircraft with Egyptian troops sent to help Maltese security forces landed at Luqa airport yesterday, but the troops were not allowed to approach the hijacked aircraft.

The jet, flight number MS648, had landed late on Saturday evening after being refused permission to do so by the airport's control tower.

All lights at Luqa airport were turned off and it was closed to traffic for an hour, but the Egyptian pilot brought the aircraft down, in the light of a Singapore airliner and taxied to park number six where it was visible from the main arrival and departure lounges. The captain demanded the aircraft be refuelled. From the start, the Maltese authorities refused to supply fuel.

Prime Minister Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici arrived on the scene before the landing, and told the hijackers that fuel would only be provided if all the passengers were released. The captain was heard demanding to speak to higher authorities.

Referring to one of the

Continued on back page, col 3

Athens security in spotlight again

Greeks stunned by outrage

The Egyptian airliner hijacking comes as an embarrassing shock to the Greeks, who were heavily criticized for lax security after the TWA hijacking in June.

The US Government's virtual embargo of Athens airport for five weeks after that incident cost Greek tourism millions of dollars and was lifted only when security experts from the International Air Transport Association and the US Civil Aviation Administration inspected the security arrangements and were satisfied by Greek promises that additional protective measures would be taken.

The Greek view now is that the latest incident proves that no airport can be made sufficiently secure to deter terrorists.

"Security precautions at Athens airport are draconian 24 hours on 24", a Greek official statement said last night.

The passengers of the hijacked Egyptian airliner were screened four times between checking in and boarding the plane.

There are two main security checks - one by the Greek police on entering the so-called "sterile lounge" through metal detectors, and one on checking in at the waiting room for each particular flight where a body detector is also used. The other checks are made when transit

passengers enter the lounge and before passengers board the bus that takes them to the plane.

For the ordinary traveller these precautions are no tougher and no easier than those of other western European airports. But Athens should have had an advantage in that its security was tightened so recently.

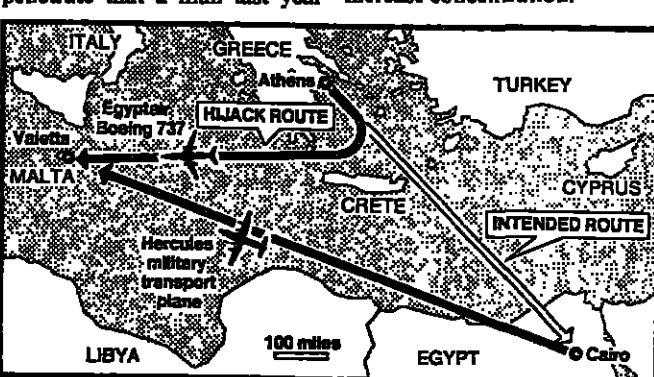
Only two weeks ago, a team from the American Federal Bureau of Investigation checked security. Mr Rodney Wallis, the International Air Transport Association's security chief, visited Athens to ascertain that the promises were being kept.

Foreign security officials have been particularly concerned by three possible lapses at Athens: the airport's outer wire fence which is so easy to penetrate that a man last year

fired a bazooka against a Jordanian airliner taking off; the training of the policemen manning checkpoints; and the screening of airline catering staff.

Concern about the vulnerability of the 11-mile perimeter at Athens airport was largely dispelled by plans to replace the present wire fence with a 6ft high wire mesh enclosure reinforced by eight guard towers. Police patrols in armoured cars have been stepped up until the wall is completed.

The second main concern has been the lack of training of the police officers manning X-ray scanners and metal detectors but special training courses have been held and arrangements have been made for shorter shifts in order to increase concentration.



Car bomb injures 31 at US shop in Frankfurt

Frankfurt (AP) - A powerful car bomb exploded outside an American military shopping centre here yesterday injuring 31 people, officials said. Most of the injured were Americans.

The blast shattered windows, damaged 42 cars and blew a gaping hole in the shop's back wall.

Mr Bill Swisher, a spokesman for the US Army's 97th General Hospital, said of the 30 injured people treated at the hospital 24 had been released by early evening.

"All but two of (those treated) were Americans," he said. "None of the injuries appear to be life-threatening."

West German officials said

another injured man who worked in the shopping centre, was taken to the nearby St Markus Hospital, but later released.

The Frankfurt police spokesman, Herr Kurt Kraus, said the bomb was packed in a BMW 525 car which was bought by a "Moroccan-looking man" on Saturday from a second-hand car dealer near Frankfurt.

He said the BMW was bought from the same second-hand lot which sold the car that was used in the bombing of a US Air Force base last August. The leftist terrorist group Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for that attack.

Waite reaches Athens after delay in Beirut

Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy trying to negotiate the release of western hostages held in Lebanon, left Beirut yesterday and flew to Athens on his way to the Middle East. He had been delayed several days because of delays in the Beirut inter-military battles.

"I'll be back soon," he told reporters in Beirut, while tucking a white bullet-proof vest into a flight bag. The body armour was a prudent precaution Mr Waite took for his high-speed drive to the airport.

A Athens spokesman said: "I'm optimistic, but it takes time." He continues to New York early today.

Artificial heart man's first year of a sort of life

From Christopher Thomas Washington



Mr Schroeder strokes and loss of memory

Mr William Schroeder will have spent one year today living with an artificial heart. No human or animal has lived longer with a Jarvik 7 permanent artificial heart.

The 10-oz steel and plastic pump implanted in his chest is linked most of the time to a 323-lb compressor, but an 11.4-lb portable compressor can give him mobility.

The dreams of getting "good old dad" back to normal faded months ago, and he clings amazingly to life as the ethics

and humanity of it all are debated around him.

Mr Schroeder, a father of six aged 52, crossed the milestones he set himself: he spent another Christmas with the family, and he attended his son's wedding.

But a series of strokes have stolen much of his short-term memory and his speech is little more than grunts. Day and night he can hear the mechanical pump thumping inside him as he lies inert in Humana Hospital, Louisville.

Probably the cherished milestones have been forgotten by his broken mind. "Sometimes I wonder what keeps him going,"

his son, Mel, said. "The only thing I can think of is that somewhere in the back of his mind he is hoping that he will be able to go home some day and just be with his family. That's really the only thing left."

Dr William DeVries has implanted permanent devices in two other patients since he operated on Mr Schroeder. Mr Murray Haydon has suffered bleeding, transient strokes, breathing difficulties, pneumonia and infections during nine months of his fight for life. Jack Burcham died of internal bleeding in April, after 10 days.

The ethical question stalks the medical profession. It may be that the Jarvik 7 will be used more in Europe because of unease in America.

The Jarvik 7 was a sensation a year ago. In January, Mr Schroeder walked a distance of three blocks. But soon a mysterious lingering fever sapped his energy and spirit. He became a slow moving man in a wheelchair, often staring blankly, saying no when he meant yes.

He will celebrate his first anniversary today because he is too far away from life to know about it.

Sogat men defy Mirror strike call

By David Felton Labour Correspondent

Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of Mirror Group Newspapers, last night warned his 6,000 employees that "the gravy train has hit the buffers". The company's senior management threatened to bring out *The Mirror* in the face of a strike by members of the print union, Sogat 82.

Late-night talks were held between Mr Maxwell and Miss Brenda Dean, Sogat general secretary, at a union office in Brixton, south London, to seek an end to the strike which was called over Mr Maxwell's refusal to withdraw dismissal notices.

Several hundred Sogat members defied the strike call, which was made after a ballot vote of the union's 3,000 members at MGN which gave a small majority for industrial action. Last night Mr Maxwell was attempting to produce a one-edition issue of the newspaper without the majority of Sogat members.

Members of other unions crossed picket lines surrounding *The Mirror* headquarters in Holborn Circus to cooperate with the printing of the paper, whose leading article on the ills of the national newspaper industry said: "The time has come for Fleet Street to face the realities which the rest of Britain has known for so long. Its wild and wasteful party is truly over."

Dismissal notices were issued to the 6,000 staff as part of the group's survival plan which involves reducing the workforce by 2,000. Notices have been suspended for other groups of workers where unions have opened talks with the company, but Sogat was insisting that the notices had to be withdrawn for talks to start.

Mr Maxwell, who in a letter yesterday to Miss Dean questioned the legality of the strike ballot, asked the unions to reach agreement on the manning reductions by December 7. In the leading article, Mr Maxwell accused Sogat of thinking "it can buy an everlasting ticket for the gravy train, well it can't and it won't."

The Mirror management was hoping last night that co-operation of the workforce at its Manchester printing centre would result in extra copies being printed to make up for any losses because of the strike in London, which started at midday. It appeared that Sogat members in Manchester were largely ignoring the strike call.

Unionists to warn Thatcher over deal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Unionist politicians are to meet the Prime Minister today to express their total opposition and that of a majority of the "loyalist" community to the Anglo-Irish agreement and to demand a referendum in the province on its proposals.

Backed by the support they received from thousands who attended a rally against the deal in Belfast on Saturday and an opinion poll showing 75 per cent of Protestants opposed to the accord, they will warn Mrs Thatcher of the danger of pressing ahead with the accord without the consent of the majority of the community.

But the delegation, consisting of two Northern Ireland assemblymen from each of the Official and Democratic Unionist Parties, arrive at Westminster amid virulent Unionist criticism at the absence of Mr Enoch Powell from the rally and speculation about his future political intentions.

Unionist leaders wanted the rally to be a public display of unity but the Official Unionist MP for Down South who was not on the platform was unable to join the others in signing a

public declaration pledging to resign their Westminster parliamentary seats on January 1 next year.

Several Unionists in the party fear he is not prepared to resign. Mr Powell, who has a majority of 548, is believed to want another term at Westminster. But according to one leading Official Unionist Mr Powell will be finished in Northern Ireland politics if he fails to toe the party line.

Mr Powell excused himself from the rally on the grounds that it was fixed too late for him to change other engagements. But it is also thought he would not have wished to appear on a platform with the Rev Ian Paisley of whom he has been extremely critical in the past.

Mr Powell's stock among Unionists fell further after the Anglo-Irish agreement since many thought he had the confidence of the Prime Minister and that she would never sign a deal giving Dublin a role in the running of the North.

Mr John Taylor, Official Unionist MP for Strangford, warned the Prime Minister that

Continued on page 2, col 4

Pope keeps the bishops guessing

From Peter Nichols Rome

The Pope sprang a surprise at the opening of the Vatican's special synod of bishops by deliberately avoiding in his address any specific reference to the subjects to be dealt with during the next two weeks.

The Pope's uncharacteristic discretion needs explanation, especially since one of the subjects - which may turn out to be the most prominent issue of all - is relations between the Vatican and the residential bishops throughout the Catholic world, some of whom feel that authority is still too closely centralized in Rome.

One explanation of the Pope's reticence, offered by some of his closest advisers, is that he wanted the synod members to feel free to say what they wish in debates, and therefore gave no guidance on how he feels the debates should go. He will attend all the plenary sessions of the synod, but intends to remain silent.

Pope's strong hand, page 5



Routine vaccination of children against tuberculosis may stop

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Government is considering halting the routine vaccination of school children against tuberculosis within the next four years, although there are still more than 6,000 tuberculosis cases a year.

The programme, in which about 550,000 children aged about 13 are vaccinated each year, would be replaced by a more selective policy in which only babies born to parents of Asian and African extraction, immigrants from areas where tuberculosis is prevalent, health service staff, and a few other groups at high risk would be vaccinated as a routine.

The proposal, however, has divided epidemiologists and specialists in treating the disease. On the Department of Health's own figures the change would lead to a small increase in tuberculosis among people aged 15 to 29 in the following decade.

The change will come only if a further survey of tuberculosis shows that the regular fall in cases of about 9 per cent a year is maintained.

But Dr Tom Pollock, a member of the Government's Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI), on whose advice the proposal has been made, said: "I don't agree with that decision. I don't think it is wise. Once you stop you gradually get a whole generation growing up who have never been in contact with tuberculosis and who have never been immunized. They are going to be highly vulnerable. If this does go ahead I would expect outbreaks of tuberculosis in the unimmunized in the years to come."

"It will not be anything dramatic like whooping cough but I would expect a gradual build up. With modern treatment, tuberculosis is nothing like the serious condition it used to be, but it is still an

unpleasant and sometimes dangerous disease." The argument for a selective policy is that with the decline in tuberculosis, down to 6,800 cases in 1983 from more than 11,000 in 1973, the vaccination programme is stopping fewer cases developing, and the money would be better spent on high risk groups and treating the small number of extra cases that would occur in the next few years.

The Department of Health admitted last week that it has no detailed analysis available to show the relative costs and benefits of the two approaches, and that it cannot even give the cost of the current vaccination programme. "That is something we are going to have to look into further before a final decision is made," a spokesman said.

Dr Ian Sutherland, director of the Medical Research Council's biostatistics unit, on whose work the proposal is also partly based, said the rate of decline of tuberculosis was such that most people were not going to be exposed to it, and the risk would not be much greater if there were a few more active cases when tuberculosis as a whole was declining.

His work argues that stopping vaccinations in 1991 would lead to extra cases up to a maximum of 40 a year in the year 2001, after which tuberculosis would continue to decline. "There is no doubt it is much more expensive to maintain the scheme than treat the additional cases which will arise. The argument is much more in humanitarian terms; whether it is better to allow a few extra cases than to insist on trying to prevent them."

However, Dr Christine Miller, an epidemiologist at the Central Public Health Laboratory, said: "I believe it is too soon to stop. Tuberculosis can

be highly infectious. There have been ten or twelve outbreaks in the past four or five years and all of them have been not in the immigrant or Asian population, but in unvaccinated adults and school children. The vaccination programme is quite expensive, but there are also difficulties in putting children on the powerful drugs used to treat tuberculosis."

Dr Michael George, a chest physician at the North Devon Hospital, Barnstaple, who last year dealt with an outbreak among 332 children infected by an adult at a school Christmas party, said: "I would be opposed to stopping now, although I think by the year 2000 it might be realistic to scale the programme down. The Government wants to stop it because of the cost, but I think most chest physicians would prefer it to continue."

While the vaccination programme costs money, so do tracing contacts when cases occurred. In the Devon outbreak 2,000 contacts had to be traced, tested and X-rayed.

That is an expensive undertaking, Dr George said. He also questioned whether a selective policy of vaccinating chiefly the children of Asian and Afro-Caribbeans would be politically acceptable. "What you are saying is the blacks get it and the whites don't. I think that would be very difficult to deal with."

However, Dr Martin McNichol, a chest physician in Brent, London, which has one of the highest tuberculosis rates in the country, said he thought the proposal "probably reasonable".

The Department of Health last week refused to release the background papers on which the JCVI made its recommendation, saying they were "confidential".



Thousands of Muslims converged on Hyde Park, London, yesterday to celebrate the birth of their prophet, Muhammad, more than 500 years ago. Prayers were sent by satellite throughout the Muslim world. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

MPs seek action on risky toys

More than 50 MPs from all parties are due to call on the Government today for tough new rules on deadly and dangerous toys entering the country, particularly from the Far East.

The call is being led by Mr Conal Gregory, Conservative MP for York.

Mr Gregory, father of two, is calling on the Government to act against unscrupulous manufacturers and dubious retailers.

Rape attacks rise by 27% this year

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The number of rape attacks in the first six months of the year increased by 27 per cent, the Home Office reports.

There were a total of 780 rapes in England and Wales compared with 613 for the same period in 1984, and 591 in 1983. However, the Home Office adds that the figures represent only the attacks reported and that the actual number will be far higher.

Between 1974 and 1981 the number of reported rape cases

Dan-Air top of charter flight table

Dan-Air has overtaken Britannia Airways, according to the latest figures on charter holiday flights.

The figures, for June, show that Dan-Air increased the number of charter passengers it flew to more than 3 per cent to 441,368. Britannia flew almost 17 per cent fewer passengers in the same period, at 411,519.

British AirTours, subsidiary of British Airways, was third, followed by Monarch.

Shakespeare 'find' sets academics buzzing

By Patricia Clough

The academic world was nitraged yesterday over the claim that a highly respected Shakespearean scholar had found what he believes to be an early poem by Shakespeare.

The poem, a 90-line, nine-stanza love poem, was found 11 days ago by Mr Gary Taylor, aged 32, a leading Shakespearean textual analyst, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It was contained in a seventeenth century leatherbound handwritten anthology.

Mr Taylor, an American who is joint general editor of the Oxford University Press's *New Complete Shakespeare*, said there was no question of it being a forgery. "We have run every stylistic test known to Shakespeare scholarship and have done everything to test the authenticity of the manuscript," he said.

Dr Peter Beal, Sotheby's manuscript expert, who has examined the book, said: "It is not a forgery and it is attributed to Shakespeare. I think it is not totally improbable that there are undiscovered Shakespeare poems around."

Professor Philip Brockbank, director of Birmingham University's Shakespeare Institute and editor of the rival *New Cambridge Shakespeare*, shared Mr Taylor's view that scholars may now be stimulated to look through seventeenth century anthologies with a fresh interest.

Professor Brockbank said that although he had not seen the poem he regarded the claim by his friend and colleague as perfectly serious.

Professor John Carey, the Merton Professor of English Literature at Oxford, said he was unconvinced because of the quality of the poem.

Dr Wells, the other general editor of OUP's *New Complete Shakespeare* said the poem will be included in the new edition when it is published next year.

Man held in Chelsea inquiry

Scotland Yard detectives investigating the planting of two bombs outside Chelsea Barracks in London two weeks ago were yesterday questioning a man. The Irish National Liberation Army claimed to have planted the bombs.

Six other men and three women, detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act have now been released, Scotland Yard said.

The arrests, two last Wednesday and eight on Friday, were supervised by Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of the C13 anti-terrorist branch.

Dig find may be lost royal manor house

The remains of a fourteenth century manor house unearthed in Bermondsey, south-east London, may have been the country residence of Edward III.

An exploratory dig has been completed by archaeologists from the Museum of London. It showed large sections of the north and west walls. The building seems to have been at least 900 square feet and the archaeologists believe that further excavation could show evidence of dwellings going back to Saxon times.

Archaeologists on the dig say they are at least 90 per cent certain that it was a royal residence. Mr Harvey Sheldon,

from the Museum of London, says there is evidence that Edward III built a house in the Rotherhithe/Bermondsey area.

He says there is documentary evidence of an old royal manor house being used in the mid-seventeenth century as a pottery house. The site contains many fragments of the Deft ware pots of the period.

The find, in the middle of the Cherry Garden Plot site, however, is earmarked by the London Dockland Development Corporation for expensive housing.

The corporation says it finds the discovery exciting and hopes to help the museum with the investigation.

Inquiry on helicopter link between airports

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Massive public objections are expected at the inquiry opening today into a renewed attempt by British Caledonian to continue the Heathrow to Gatwick helicopter service.

A previous effort to retain the service, which flies over prosperous commuter areas in Surrey and Sussex, was rejected by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, on environmental grounds last year. He ruled that it should stop next February, four months after a fast coach service opened on new sections of the M25 linking the two airports.

Now B-Cal has come back with two new routes which it says will cause less nuisance to people under the flightpath; but the public seem more incensed than ever by B-Cal's refusal to accept defeat.

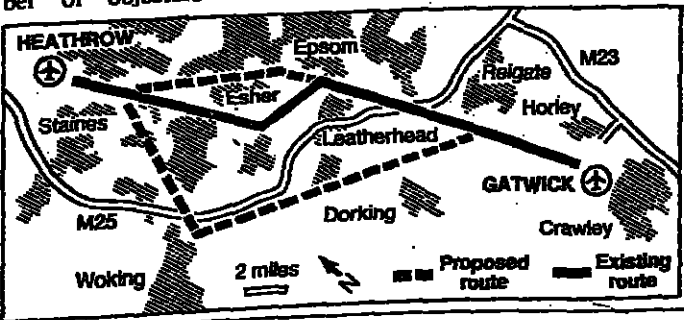
More than 2,000 objections, a record number, have been lodged in advance. The Civil Aviation Authority has hired a hall in the Connaught Rooms off Kingsway in central London for a fortnight, also a record for a CAA hearing. To keep the inquiry manageable the number of objections has been

limited to a representative 26, including five MPs, two county councillors and 11 local councillors and representatives of the National Trust, the Royal Horticultural Society and local residents' groups.

B-Cal argues that the new M25 coach service, which started last week, does not make the helicopter unnecessary. The coach takes 50 minutes for the 30-mile trip and charges £9 single; the helicopter takes 15 minutes and would normally be free to passengers.

But more important to international passengers transferring from long-haul flights is the well known principle that people are reluctant to leave the "aviation environment" by making a cross-country land trip between airports.

Objectors are not impressed. B-Cal's new routes regularly overfly several communities: Staines, Woking, Ripley, Putney, Feltham, Hampton, the Moleseys, the Duttons, Hook, Chessington and Epsom, not seriously bothered before. "The environmental disturbance would be unnecessary and unacceptable," Surrey County Council says.



Money needed so teenagers can voice their views

A £500,000 London Youthscan Appeal has been launched to enable 1,400 London teenagers to be part of a "living diary" on their 16th birthday next April.

The teenagers are among 15,000 who have contributed to the diary since their birth in the same week in April, 1970. Three main studies of their families, education and lifestyles have so far provided important research for education experts and sociologists.

Professor Neville Butler, director of Youthscan UK, and the International Centre for Child Studies, which runs the project, said: "We want to gauge their attitudes towards drugs, education, family and peer group pressures, employment and ambitions."

The national survey, which includes an average of four teenagers at every secondary school in Britain, will cost £5 million.

Professor Butler, a paediatrician and professor emeritus of child health at Bristol University, said 60 per cent of the teenagers will leave school by their 16th birthday. Of the remainder, only one in four will go to university.

Jay divorce

Mr Peter Jay, aged 48, Britain's former ambassador in Washington and former chief executive of TV-am, is divorcing his wife, Margaret, aged 44, daughter of the former Labour Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, in an uncontested case set for hearing in the London Divorce Court.

Whitehouse complaint over 'EastEnders'

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers and Listeners Association, has written to Mr Stuart Young, chairman of the BBC, complaining that the new soap opera *EastEnders* undermines the corporation's policy that the programmes shown before 9 pm should not be unsuitable for children.

Mrs Whitehouse accuses Mr Michael Grade, Controller of BBC 1, of being primarily concerned with audience rating

figures, irrespective of the price at which they are won.

She quotes BBC guidelines saying that plays depicting family insecurity and marital infidelity may be "deeply disturbing" to children, and that they are likely to be particularly upset by portrayals of violence in a setting closely resembling their own. She gives examples from *EastEnders*.

Mrs Whitehouse says: "The purpose of this letter is to seek from you an assurance that the

concept of 'the watershed' in the terms set out by the BBC itself still exists in real terms. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that Michael Grade is a law unto himself, whose prime concern is audience ratings, irrespective of at what price they are won."

"This so-called 'soap opera' amounts to an onslaught on the BBC's own declared standards and for those, as chairman, you and your fellow governors are responsible."

WHICH PERK?



Ford Sierra 2.0 Ghia

A magnificent motor car for a member of your sales team.

£9,491.



Ford Sierra 2.0 GL

By spending less you could still provide a magnificent motor car for a member of your sales team.

PLUS

An HSA Health Plan for 50 employees and their families that pays cash when they're hospitalised.

PLUS

An HSA Health Plan for 50 employees and their families that pays cash when they require dental treatment.

PLUS

An HSA Health Plan for 50 employees and their families that pays cash when they need a pair of glasses or contact lenses.

PLUS

An HSA Health Plan for 50 employees and their families that pays cash when a baby is born.

PLUS

An HSA Health Plan for 50 employees and their families that pays 5 additional cash benefits to those detailed above.

£9,340.

Why not clip the coupon or dial 100 and ask for Freephone HSA for further details.

Hospital Saving Association, Hambleden House, Andover, Hants, SP10 1LQ or 11 Randolph Place, Edinburgh, EH3 7TA. Please send me full details of the HSA Health Plan and how it might fit my company's requirements.

Name
Position in Company
Company
Address
Postcode

HSA

854

If your Company is not in a position to pay all employee contributions, why not discuss payroll deduction facilities with us. Either way HSA membership will work for working people.

Prices quoted are list prices including VAT and Car Tax - correct time of going to press.

THE HSA FAMILY HEALTH PLAN. SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE.

Financial limits go up today for aid in civil and criminal cases

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

New financial limits on eligibility for civil and criminal legal aid, now the fastest-growing of social services expenditure, come into force today.

The changes increase the income limit on which civil and criminal legal aid is means tested by just over 5 per cent, so that large numbers of people will not be excluded from the scheme because their income has risen with inflation.

Therefore the lower net income limit for civil legal aid, for which 70 per cent of the population qualifies, becomes £2,255, below which no contributions are paid. The upper income limit becomes £5,415, over which legal aid is not available.

Capital limits remain the same, at £3,000 for the lower limit, in line with that for supplementary benefit, and £4,710 for the upper capital limit.

Criminal legal aid is also means-tested for the purposes of contribution; the new net income limit is £46 a week, above which defendants have to pay towards their own costs.

The changes come into force at a time when the Lord Chancellor is being pressed to

expand the legal aid budget on a number of fronts.

Demand for criminal legal aid in particular is rising especially rapidly in line with the increase in crime: 90 per cent of criminal defence cases are legally aided.

Indictable crime has gone up at an average compound rate of 10 per cent a year. This year the rise is expected to be half as much again, with an increase of 15 per cent or more over the first six months.

There has also been an upsurge in demand for civil legal aid, particularly for matrimonial cases.

Against this background the Government is committed to finding another £20 million, one third of the total cost of criminal legal aid, for the 24-hour duty solicitor scheme in police stations, starting on January 1.

At the same time, both branches of the legal profession are about to start a tough pay battle with the Lord Chancellor over rates of pay for criminal work. They are seeking not only annual uprating for inflation but a fundamental review of the regulations governing their earnings.

Boycott of schools plan to support teachers

By Patricia Clough

Parents of pupils at one of Britain's best known comprehensive schools are seeking to organize a boycott of London schools in support of the teachers.

The initiative was agreed at a parent-teacher-student meeting in Holland Park School last week in which parents unanimously supported the teachers in their dispute with the government over pay, parent-governors said.

About 250 parents, the highest attendance on record, pressed for an all-out teachers' strike to end the dispute. But they were told that the rules of the National Union of Teachers, to which 90 per cent of the staff belong, forbids that.

Instead they agreed, with only two or three votes against, to try to persuade parents' organizations in other London schools to join them in withdrawing their children from school in an indefinite action.

"The parents and governors would have preferred an all-out strike", Mr Quintin Hoare, outgoing chairman of the School Association and a parent governor, said. "The prospect of years of this kind of demoralizing situation is much worse than the loss of schooling for a limited time."

Mr Chris Penfold, chairman of the board of governors, said the parents feel that the teachers' action has been



Sixth-year pupils of Holland Park School, who are taking A and O level tests, after they missed lessons last Friday morning (Photograph: Chris Harris n).

inadequate. A real push is needed not just to settle a question of pay but to get a change in the Government's attitude towards state schools. "We parents want to do more", he said. A boycott will create "a high level of embarrassment for the Government".

The parents would be acting illegally in withdrawing their

children and they could expect to be visited by the inspectors. The parents' response would be to declare that their children are not getting an adequate education in their schools as they are at present.

"We felt that now is the time to take action because we think the Government does not give a damn about teachers," he said.

Holland Park, which has about 1,500 pupils, is suffering badly from the dispute. The school has been closed for four days this term and is heading for another two days' strike next month. Homework is not marked except in examination classes, children are frequently sent home early, lunches have minimal supervision and inter-

faculty co-ordination and parent contact is at a standstill.

It is also suffering acutely the effects of the low-pay and expenditure cuts which the teachers are protesting about. The governors have advertised three times for a new headmaster to replace Dr Derek Rushworth, who is retiring, but response has been minimal.

Dentists call for fairer fee system for patients

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Dentists are pressing health ministers to change the "incomprehensible" system of charging for National Health Service dental work to one where patients would pay a straight percentage of the cost of their treatment.

But they doubt that ministers will agree, because the charges for NHS treatment are so high that patients would have to pay 72 per cent of the cost of every treatment.

The British Dental Association said yesterday that the present charging system, where patients pay the first £17, and 40 per cent of the remainder, up to a maximum of £115, is "extremely complicated and almost incomprehensible to patients".

It has produced bizarre anomalies where for many treatments patients in fact pay all or almost all of the cost, while for others, often costing much the same, the NHS may contribute a third or more.

A switch to a straight percentage would be fairer and easier to understand, the association said.

The government, however, has raised dental charges by so much, a 25 per cent increase this year after big increases in preceding years, that those who pay would have to meet 72 per cent of the bill if the present £115 maximum charge was retained.

Provincial sale spotlight

Strong market for restored 'antiques'

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

"Nobody wants stripped pine any more around here, although interest is growing in America, thank God. I'm moving more and more into interior decoration," a dealer, who is one of the most active bidders at Fraser Glennie's, Cirencester, says.

Another dealer has a warehouse in Malmesbury full of what he called "antiques and pine", nearly all bought at auction, which he sells to both trade and private purchasers.

Interior decorating is a good term to cover the type of "antiques" that are heavily restored, or partly modern or marriages of different old pieces, maybe even of different date.

There are plenty about. Indeed, it is what most antique shops are full of. In the main, the pieces look nicer than reproduction furniture from department stores and they are better made and significantly cheaper.

Most of the Glennie furniture is in that category; there were half a dozen dealers and a good number of private people competing in the rooms and many purchasers, without time to attend the sale, had left bids with the auctioneer.

The sole stripped pine chest of drawers in the sale went to the pine dealer at £68. By comparison a straightforward, more or less untouched, late nineteenth century mahogany chest with wooden handles and brass edging to the keyholes made only marginally more at £75.

Neither, of course, had the smart "antique" look about them. A dark oak chest in the eighteenth century style, although probably country-made in the nineteenth, had glaringly bright modern handles of eighteenth century design

(they'll fade soon enough) and made £180, in other words a more serious price bracket.

But again, mahogany is grander than oak and rather flashy before the war, when it was one of the most active bidders at Fraser Glennie's, Cirencester, says.

In among the furniture of mixed antiquity was an oak gate-leg table in good condition with a fruitwood star inlaid in its centre, apparently an eighteenth century piece in a better class than the rest.

That piece attracted the serious trade and sold to a local specialist at £820 whereas Glennie had expected £300 to £400. No less than eight hopeful purchasers had left commissions with him.

The silver section of the sale was where the public could find bargains. A silver sweet bowl (3½ oz) prettily embossed and chased was left unsold at £40; it would probably retail at about £100.

A private buyer secured a little salt and pepper set, looking brand new and still in its original case, at £25. That would have sold for at least £50 in a shop. Another private buyer secured a pleasing sugar sifter in eighteenth-century style, although made in Birmingham in 1913, at £52.

Other items discussed in the preview of the sale included: a potty full of dolls, that made £14; an inlaid walnut davenport, £410; a pole screen, £55; a three-part sofa, £210; a mahogany chest with glass shelves, more than £150; a dumb-waiter, £250; a round mahogany table with three curved legs, £110; a blue and white pottery wash-basin, £50; 18 plated forks, £9; and 12 bone-handled knives, £18.

New York sale room, page 14

KEEPING THE FINANCIAL DIRECTOR SWEET.

One of the major contracts for Woods Transport of Essex is British Sugar. So close a fact that Woods are actually based in British Sugar's factory at Felsted.

And equally close is their relationship with Mercedes, reconfirmed in November '84 by the arrival of a new transporter in 814. About eighteen months ago, British Sugar awarded us the tough assignment of London multi-drop deliveries, says Dave Woods, and the only suitable vehicle we had for the home and catering run was our extremely elderly 814. It was just as the old girl slowed down, but it was apparent that we needed a new vehicle.

Few in the exceptional sales price that prompted me to order another Mercedes. Our previous experience with Mercedes had given us every confidence.

Now with the arrival of our two 814s, I can see why Mercedes-Benz is so successful.

Admittedly we've recently had them re-engined, but well over 300,000 miles each on the same power units has done me very nicely thank you.

"And our new 814 shows every sign of being just as good. It nips in and out of the thick of the London traffic, working on maximum payload of 3.5 tonnes, and yet we're still averaging 15.4-16 mpg.

"It's now done 35,500 kms and the only maintenance has been routine servicing.

"That's what I expect from Mercedes.

"I know they don't test new models on their customers.

"And finally, the driver thinks it's nicer to drive than the car he comes to work in. Its manoeuvrability and short wheelbase make it difficult to access so easy.

"It's really a sweet vehicle.

"Or to put it another way.

"Once you've got the taste for Mercedes, you can't come back for more.

METICULOUS ENGINEERING DOESN'T COST YOU. IT PAYS YOU.

Mercedes-Benz (United Kingdom) Limited

Battle to keep £400m properties

By Charles Kneivt

Architecture Correspondent

A trust is to be launched at a public meeting in Covent Garden tonight to ensure that the Greater London Council's landholdings in the area will not be sold when it is abolished next April.

The council owns 15 acres of property worth more than £400 million, in Covent Garden accounting for about a quarter of all its property assets. A transfer order to be published by the Government on January 1 is expected to give control to the London Residuary Body.

Covent Garden Community Association, which defeated large-scale redevelopment plans in the early 1970s, is setting up the trust. It is campaigning against the City of Westminster, which is understood to have been pressing the Government to give it control so that it can acquire and then sell off the property on the open market.

Camden council, whose boundary with Westminster straddles the area, is expected to support the trust at the meeting. The trust intends to continue with the existing land management policy, resist pressure for unsympathetic commercial development, and promote mixed use, including housing for local people.

MPs attack Sinn Fein Welsh trip

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The Welsh Language Society has been condemned by Conservative MPs for inviting a delegation from Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, to visit Wales to learn about the revival of the language.

The invitation follows a recent visit by society members to Belfast after which they criticized the British Army for placing Roman Catholic areas under a "continuous state of military siege".

The six society members said their visit was purely to learn the upsurge in the Irish language but Mr Wyn Roberts, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Welsh Office, said their actions alienate support for the Welsh language.

Mr Keith Best, Conservative MP for Ynys Mon, said society supporters had in the past demonstrated "a gratuitous and cynical regard for other people's property".

"Are they now trying to gain from Sinn Fein purely to carry on an armed struggle in furtherance of their cause?"

Mr Steve Eaves, Gwynedd chairman of the society said: "Although the invitation came from Sinn Fein, we met many groups involved with the revival of the Irish language. All our discussions were purely matters related to the encouragement of minority languages".

Pope holds a strong hand as bishops start to examine state of Church

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Principal events in the recent history of the Roman Catholic Church and its relationship with the papacy.

1879 The First Vatican Council officially proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope.

1907 Pope Pius X condemned as heresy the doctrines of "Modernism" which sought to reconcile the faith with scientific knowledge and contemporary philosophy. All priests were required to take an oath against Modernism.

1929 Lateran Treaty with Italy recognized independence of Vatican City, ending the "prisoner in the Vatican" stage of Papal history which stemmed from the loss of the Papal States in the previous century.

1950 Pope Pius XII proclaimed Dogma of the Assumption to be infallible.

1962-65 Second Vatican Council, called by Pope John XXIII to "throw open the windows", became more revolutionary than any had expected, with new weight given to bishops and laity, vernacular Mass, recognition of human rights, condemnation of anti-semitism.

1963 Pope John XXIII published encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, welcoming co-operation with "all men of good will".

The first working assembly of the Vatican's special synod of bishops begins today with four reports on the state of the Church since the Second Vatican Council ended two decades ago.

The synod was called by the Pope to review the way the council's teachings have been applied. It will sit until December 8, the twentieth anniversary of the end of the council, that so fundamentally changed the Roman Catholic Church's approach to modern-day problems.

In his homily at St Peter's yesterday, the Pope made only one substantive reference to the synod, saying that it would start "with the same openness to what the Holy Spirit may say, the same love for the church, the same gratitude to Divine Providence, which filled the council fathers 20 years ago".

In a typical gesture, the Pope insisted that the cardinals, archbishops, bishops and priests who make up the synod should enter the basilica in procession across St Peter's Square and up the huge steps of the main entrance, just as the council fathers did 20 years ago.

He had been asked if the procession might take a shorter route in the event of bad weather, but he sternly ruled

out any change. Luckily, the sun shone.

While he made no reference to the substance of the coming debate, the Pope made it clear in his homily the significance he attaches to the synod. The day chosen for its opening, he pointed out, was the Feast of Christ the King. He was warm in his welcome to the 163 full synod members and to guests, including observers from 10 other Christian churches and communities.

He is seen in one sense as having strengthened his hand by limiting his remarks about the synod to generalities. Its preparation was hurried and haphazard, and gives little indication of the form the debates will take.

The Pope's personal views on the need for a strong central authority in Rome are well enough known, and he is unlikely to change them. Yet a clear statement on where he stands on fundamental questions arising out of the council's teaching such as Rome's relationship with the bishops, would have provided a convenient basis for discussion.

The synod does not yet know whether it should be preparing a document of its own to place before the Pope, or whether its advisory role will have been fulfilled if the members simply express their views and leave



The Pope and his bishops cross St Peter's Square.

him to act on them as he sees fit.

His handling of the synod so far makes it difficult to imagine, however, that it will have done nothing at all by the time it ends.

It is part of an unprecedented series of consultations which began last week with a committee of 12 cardinals who looked at the growing problem

of the Vatican's budget deficit.

This was followed by a 2-day session of the Sacred College of Cardinals, only the third in this pontificate, at which 122 cardinals were present. Their task was to look at a project for changes in the Roman Curia, the Vatican's administrative machine.

And now it is the turn of the bishops.

Colombian drugs ring broken by US agents

Jersey City, New Jersey (AP)

The seizure of nearly 1,500lb of cocaine and the arrest of 27 people toppled a family-run Colombian drug ring as powerful as any US organized crime family, authorities said.

The 671 packages of cocaine, worth an estimated \$600 million (\$414 million) was confiscated on Friday in New York. There were other raids in New Jersey, Puerto Rico and Florida, where the ringleader was arrested.

Most of the ringleaders were arrested in New York, said the Hudson County prosecutor, Mr. Harold Ruvalcaba. "A major international distribution ring was eliminated from the market", he said.

More than 6,000lb of cocaine seized in the United States in the past decade have been linked to a family operation headed by a woman aged 57 in West Palm Beach, Florida, authorities said. The drug ring is run by her six children and various relatives by marriage, said Mr. Jack Short, a Drug Enforcement Administration agent. He said the woman was arrested at her home.

"It appears it's the largest seizure of cocaine in the North East", said Mr. Robert Feldman, public affairs director for the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration in Washington.

The biggest US cocaine seizure was on March 9, 1982, when more than 3,243lb was confiscated at a Miami airport.

Pace of streamlining hot up

Gorbachov overhauls sluggish economy

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

A campaign is intensifying in the Soviet Union to streamline the country and lay the ground for next spring's 27th congress of the Communist Party, widely expected to be one of the most significant in its history.

At the centre of the political activity is Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the party leader whose standing has been greatly reinforced by his performance during last week's summit meeting with President Reagan. Diplomats predict that the bulk of his attention will now be devoted to domestic matters in the run-up to the congress.

International attention will be focused on the extent to which Mr Gorbachov can continue to strengthen his own position and break down in-built conservative and bureaucratic opposition to his plans for rapid social and economic change.

More changes in senior personnel are confidently pre-

dicted in the coming two months.

The extent to which technological backwardness has got to be overcome was highlighted recently by the shock expressed by one first-time British visitor here when he discovered that in most Moscow stores all calculations are still performed by a hand-operated abacus.

Yesterday Soviet officials confirmed that a meeting of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) is due to take place in Moscow tomorrow.

The Supreme Soviet is due to approve the 1986 budget and plan, the first in Mr Gorbachov's five-year blueprint, which is designed to rejuvenate the sluggish economy and improve the lot of the hard-pressed Soviet consumer. The approval is a formality as the Supreme Soviet always endorses party policy with a unanimous vote.

Food ministries merged

From Our Correspondent, Moscow

The streamlining of the antiquated Soviet governmental structure was speeded-up on Friday with the reorganization of the agriculture and food supply administration by means of the merger of five ministries into a superministry.

Agriculture had already been pinpointed by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet party

leader, as one of the areas most in need of radical change. Under the scheme, the ministries to be merged are those of agriculture, fruit and vegetable production, the meat and dairy industry, the food industry and agricultural production, as well as the State Committee for the Production and Technical Supervision of Agriculture.

Vatican £34m in the red

Rome (AFP) - The Vatican is heading for a \$50 million (£34 million) deficit in 1985, compared with an operating shortfall of \$33.7 million last year, figures published here showed.

The figures were released at the weekend after a plenary session of the Sacred College of Cardinals, some of whom appealed to the faithful to give generously to enable the Pope to carry out his tasks on behalf of

the Roman Catholic Church and humanity.

The books were balanced last year only with difficulty, and after making a "limited" call on asset reserves.

It was noted that one factor in budget expenses was a 15 per cent pay rise for members of the union representing Vatican employees.

Several cardinals expressed concern at the use of reserves

Thousands pay tribute to Franco

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Large crowds marched down the Castellana, Madrid's main thoroughfare, yesterday to mark the 10th anniversary of Franco's death. Extreme right-wingers marched with those Spaniards who evidently feel a nostalgia for the law and order of the previous regime.

The Ex-Combatants' Confederation, veterans who fought on Franco's side in the Civil War, succeeded in the chief object of getting what appeared to be the largest demonstration Madrid has seen since the dictator's death. The actual anniversary fell on Wednesday, but the organizers postponed the most important demonstration to yesterday to allow weekend excursions by coach, rail and car from the provinces to the capital.

Franco's daughter, Carmen Duchess of Franco, led the marchers, together with several of Franco's surviving ministers, all helping to carry a massive red and yellow Spanish flag.

The turn-out was estimated between 100,000 and 200,000 but there was the usual battle of figures afterwards, reflecting political sympathies. The organizers had decided in advance that 1 million Spaniards would be on parade, but Madrid's Socialist-controlled municipal police put the figure as low as 50,000.

Franco's widow, Doña Carmen Polo, aged 84, had attended a memorial Mass on Saturday which filled the vast nave of the Basilica of the Valley of the Fallen, outside Madrid, where the dictator is buried.

Wife dies in dowry fire prank

Jaipur (Reuters) - A wife's practical joke about brides with scanty dowries being killed by the husband's family ended in her being burnt alive, police said.

They said Mamta Gulati, aged 20, sprinkled herself with paraffin and then struck a match at their home here. Before she died she told police her act was a joke to emulate the agony of brides who are burnt.

Salvador bonus

San Salvador (AP) - President Duarte of El Salvador announced pay increases and bonuses for 100,000 government workers, but four unions said on Saturday they would not end their 16-day-old work stoppage.

Shuttle delay

Cape Canaveral, Florida (AP) - The launch of space shuttle Atlantis on its second mission has been delayed 24 hours until Wednesday night, because of an engine hydraulic system problem, NASA announced.

Trains collide

Berlin (AP) - Three people were killed and 19 others were injured, some seriously, when two East German trains collided north of Berlin, the state-run ADN news agency reported.

Florida deaths

Miami (Reuters) - Seven people died when two light planes crashed within hours of each other on Saturday in south Florida.

Human rights gap blights Budapest get-together

From Richard Bassett, Budapest

Any of the optimism which emerged from last week's Geneva summit has yet to find its way to Budapest where the European Cultural Forum is expected to end today with neither West nor East agreeing on the contents of a concluding document.

Despite significant concessions by the West, which is reluctantly prepared to tone down but not entirely drop its demands for the document to include references to human rights, the Eastern delegates have remained opposed to any mention of human rights. They are also opposed to the roughly 200 proposals tabled during the six-week conference being published.

This intransigence on the side of the East has cast something of a shadow over the forum's closing festivities that a con-delegates adamant without an acknowledgment of human rights would be "meaningless".

At a reception held in the Hungarian Parliament, the inexhaustible supplies of Pilsen beer and "bull's blood" wine could bring little cheer to the Hungarian hosts to the forum.

The probability that the forum may end without any concluding document is a traumatic possibility for the Hungarians, whose press has daily portrayed their country as a bridge between East and West. Extensive coverage was given to the recent visit by the Hungarian leader, Mr Janos Kadar, to England, one leading Hungarian paper observing that this was quite an achievement for Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Government, whose internal politics were "classically bourgeois".

But the British delegation to the forum, led by Mr Norman St John-Stevas, has clearly irritated the Hungarians by placing such consistent emphasis on the freedom of cultural personalities and human rights.

Mr St John-Stevas's remarks time and again were singled out by the Hungarian press for criticism, the most common being that his comments had been irrelevant.

Most Nato delegations agree, however, that the British have been most effective in stressing the West's commitment to human rights and undermining the East's more suffocating procedural practices.

There is one place a telex won't go to.

Telexes and in-trays just don't mix. A telex tends to go straight into the hands of the person it's intended for.

Perhaps it's the sudden arrival that gives telex an urgency which demands attention.

Or it could be because telex has a certain status - people send one when they really mean business. But it wouldn't lose that status by being used every day.

After all, a telex is faster than just about any other method of written communication you care to mention.

It gets to its destination in next to no time, whether it's half-way round the world or half-way down the road.

It's quick too because the language is so simple.

People expect to see the minimum number of words, so it takes little time to compose.

And when it's sent, an instant copy is produced so you don't have to worry about photocopies. So why don't more people use telex more often?

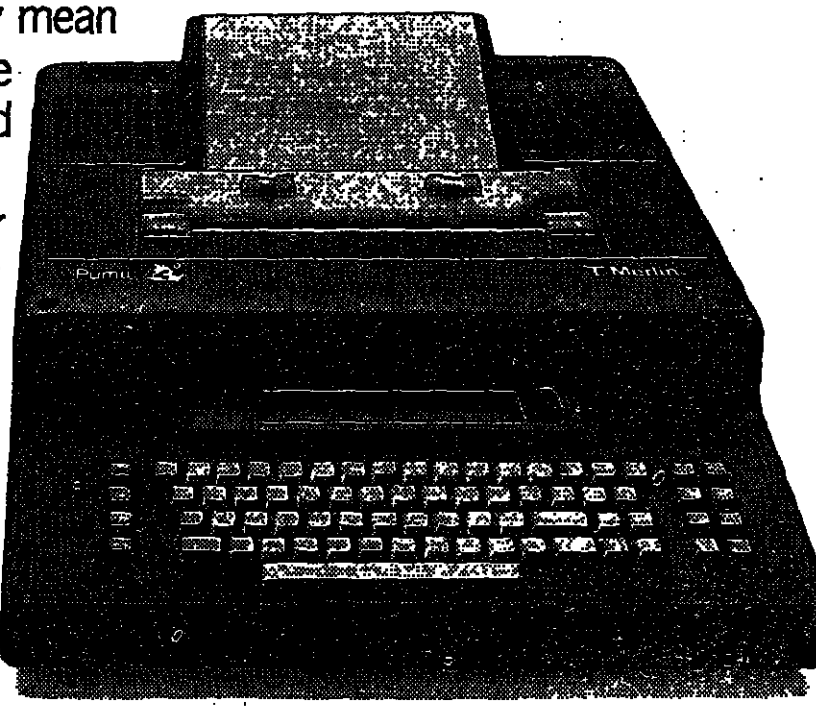
Could it be that a lot of them believe telex machines are big, noisy, ugly and antiquated?

If so, that couldn't be further from the truth.

The machines are now small, quiet, attractive and very modern.

Small enough to fit comfortably on a desk top (it's about as wide as a golf-ball typewriter), although you can have it on its own stand if you like.

Quiet enough to sit comfortably in your office. (It now registers a mere 48 decibels, compared to a quiet living-room's 40dB and a



typing-pool's 60dB.)

Attractive enough to look good on this page and in your office.

And modern enough to have its own repeat-dialling and word processing facilities, plus a memory for stored messages.

(You can also set it to send the same message to several addresses automatically.)

Some models even have a screen so the sender can see the whole text set out before it's despatched.

Anyone with international contacts will find another feature particularly useful.

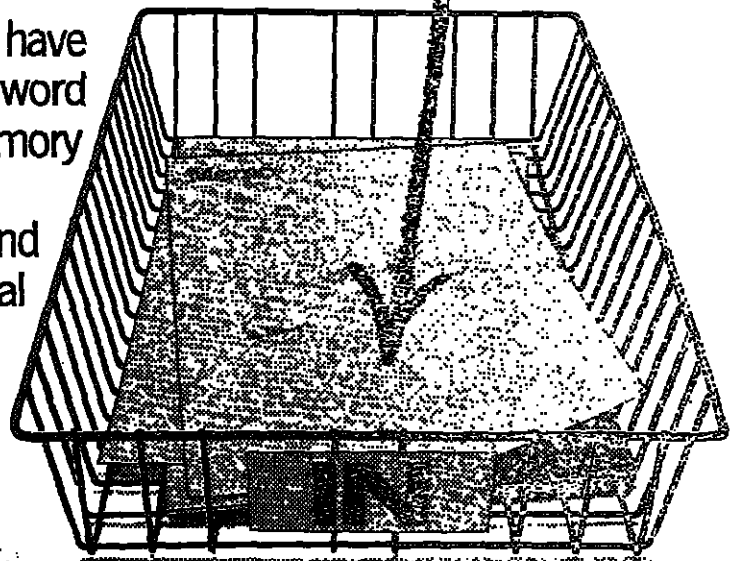
You can programme the machine to send a telex at any given time. So you won't have to wait until late to send information to Brisbane.

Or, for that matter, to Wagga Wagga. Yes, even businessmen in far-away Wagga Wagga are using telexes these days. (It's in New South Wales.)

Actually, there are now over one and a quarter million telex machines in two hundred countries worldwide, not in 100,000 in this an advantage in itself.

It's more than likely that who ever you want to do business with will have one. And it doesn't matter whether they're in South Wales old or New.

If you'd like us to send you a free information pack on the modern telex, coupon. Though if you'd prefer to bypass our in-trays, you know what to do. Our telex number is



Send the coupon for your free telex information pack to British Telecom Telex, FREEPOST BS 3333, Bristol BS1 4YP. Or Telex 449217 BT TAN G. Or phone, using the free Linkline 0800 400 466.

Name _____ Company _____

Address _____ Postcode _____ Tel. _____

I am particularly interested in: ☐ Machines ☐ Calls ☐ Lines ☒ As appropriate

British
TELECOM

Get on in business. Get on the telex.



Today, Mercury is the talk of the City.

Tomorrow, it'll be the talk of the country.

The forthcoming Cable and Wireless share issue has certainly generated a lot of interest in the City.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons behind this is Cable and Wireless' ownership of Mercury Communications.

And it is the Government's intention that until 1990 Mercury should be the only company licensed to compete with British Telecom in the UK.

Mercury's actions speak louder than words

Although Mercury has only been in existence since 1982, during that short time it has achieved a great deal.

The task of establishing a completely new, all digital telecommunications system linking major business centres throughout the UK, is already underway.

Our illustration shows the intended network, which is either already built or in the process of being built to meet user demand.

In London, Mercury is busy installing an extensive fibre-optic cable network beneath the city's streets.

Utilising London Transport's Underground system and, more ingeniously, using 150 miles of subterranean conduit laid in the last century to provide hydraulic power for the city's lifts and bridges.

We can't build for the future with yesterday's technology

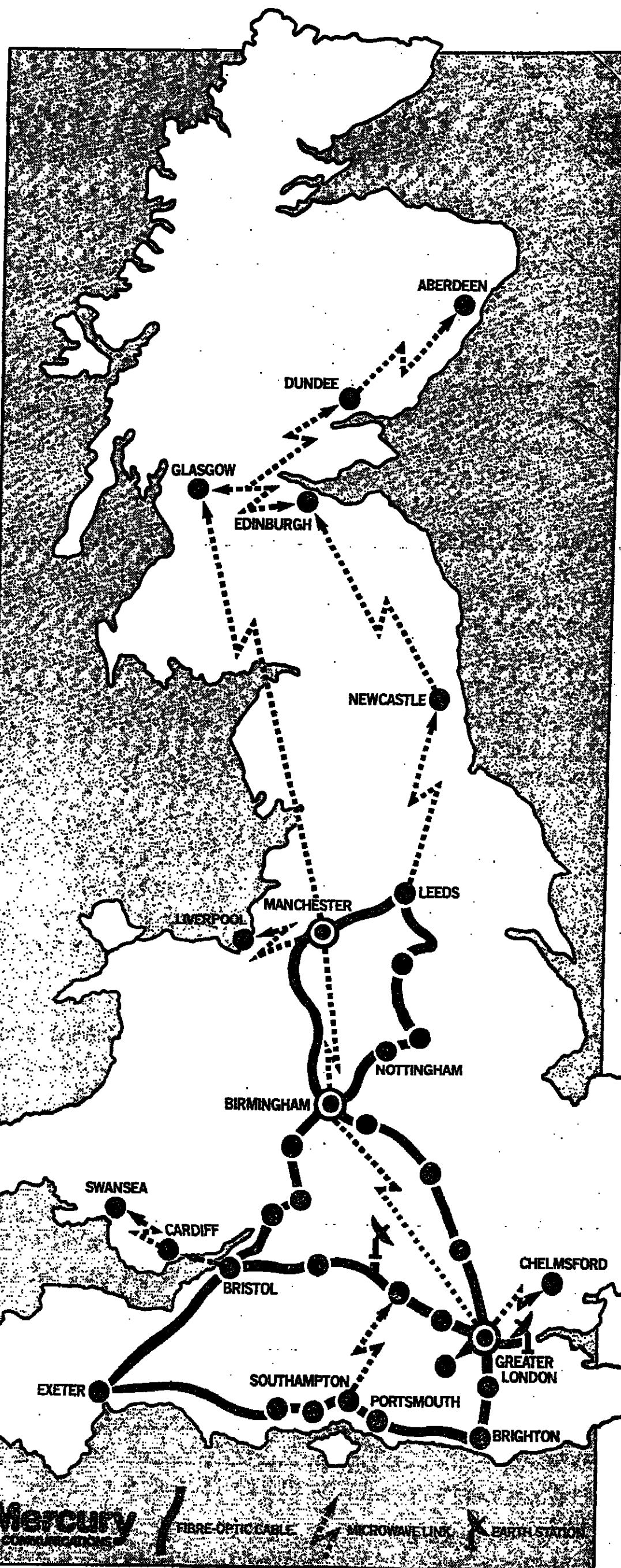
Apart from the imaginative use of some antique pipework under London, all Mercury's installations employ the very latest technological developments.

And, as a matter of company policy, will continue to do so.

The entire cable network is built around the most advanced fibre-optics available.

Their capacity is virtually unlimited. Whether they're carrying high speed computer data, audio or visual communications.

They could, for instance, transmit the complete works of Charles Dickens, all thirty-five volumes of it, in a few zips of light. Or allow thousands of conversations to be conducted simultaneously,



with a clarity unheard of on old-fashioned telephone lines.

As you'd expect, the entire network is to be switched and monitored by computer.

And it communicates with America and the Far East via two satellite earth stations, one in Oxfordshire and one in London, plus of course, Cable and Wireless' existing global network.

Keeping the customers satisfied

Mercury has already built up an impressive list of clients.

They include The Stock Exchange which has its own satellite link to New York, stock-brokers Phillips and Drew, Midland Bank and the Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School to name but a few.

And according to a recent independent survey, Mercury's clients are more than satisfied with the expertise and resourcefulness of the company.

Not to mention the quality of the services.

Mercury as an investment

Mercury alone has a lot to recommend it. But Mercury is not alone.

It's a part of one of the world's leading international telecommunications groups.

Because of this, you can't invest directly in Mercury.

Nevertheless, you'll have the opportunity to invest in it through Cable and Wireless, when the Government offer their final share-holding in the company.

Fill in the coupon and we will forward details about Cable and Wireless, Mercury and the forthcoming offer.

To: Cable and Wireless plc, PO Box 820, London SE8 5JH. Please send me further information about Cable and Wireless plc.

Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address

Postcode



Cable and
Wireless.

Peking doubts on reforms send a chill through Hong Kong

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

Hong Kong officials and public figures are worried about the implications of remarks made by China's chief political representative in the colony, apparently critical of moves towards democratization of the local government.

Both the Foreign Office and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor, have defended the new electoral system being developed here to lay the groundwork for full internal autonomy after sovereignty over Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997.

Businessmen and lawyers, among others, are concerned about the statement made last week by Mr Xu Jiatun, head of the local New China News Agency branch, who is widely regarded as the chief representative of the Chinese Government.

Mr Xu told a press conference, to which only representatives of the local media were invited, that the new electoral system being developed by the Hong Kong Government might present "a very significant problem", because it might be in conflict with the Basic Law or constitution being drawn up for the territory in Peking.

"It will be a misfortune for Hong Kong, China and Britain if they create their own systems in different ways," he added.

The local stock market, which has been surprising brokers with its lively performance of late, fell sharply in response to these remarks.

However, some political advisers believe that Mr Xu's remarks may have been intended as a negotiating gambit aimed at affecting the atmosphere of the talks being held in

Peking this week by the Anglo-Chinese joint liaison group, a body set up to monitor the implementation of the treaty on the future of Hong Kong.

Others think the Chinese official was warning the British-dominated government not to press ahead too quickly with electoral reform and the creation of democratic institutions which do not exist in the People's Republic of China. It could be embarrassing for Peking to resume sovereignty over a former colony which was patently more democratic, as well as more prosperous, than the mainland.

The 1984 agreement stipulates that Hong Kong shall be ruled by Hong Kong people after 1997, and the deliberations of the Basic Law Drafting Committee in Peking will be supplemented by a larger consultative committee, whose membership is about to be announced here. Its role will be to advise the Peking committee about local feelings and views.

The consultative committee is expected to include a few expatriates, but the drafting committee is a Chinese-only affair. The legislation under which Hong Kong will become a "special administrative region" of the People's Republic is considered to be a matter for China and China alone.

Elections were held here recently in "functional constituencies" - classified by professions and walks of life - for some of the members of the new Legislative Council. But the franchise represented only about 1 per cent of the population.

UN official faces clash on refugees to Europe

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

A clash is likely in Stockholm today at a meeting, shrouded in secrecy, between Mr Poul Hartling, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and representatives of seven European nations, including Britain.

Diplomats from Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and The Netherlands will press at the one-day meeting for greater efforts by the UN to stem the flow of refugees to Europe from the Middle East, Africa and the Indian sub-continent.

Mr Hartling, on the other hand, will call for less restrictions on refugees seeking asylum and for more humane treatment of them by police at airports and ports.

The Stockholm meeting, a follow-up to a similar meeting in Geneva in May, was described by Mr Soren Jensen Petersen, Mr Hartling's representative in Stockholm, as "very private".

Last year 103,000 refugees sought asylum in Europe, most of them from Sri Lanka and Iran. This year's figure could reach 130,000, according to Mr Hartling's office in Geneva.

	Anytime weekends 1984	% granted	M gro
W Germany	35,000	35	Tamils
France	10,000	53	Tamils, Irish, Tu Iranians, Chinese Iraqis
Sweden	12,000	50-60	
Switzerland	7,500	24	Turks, Ta Iranians
Denmark	4,300	Not	available
UK	3,300	Not	Iranians, Tamils
	Ghanaans		available
Netherlands	2,800	42	Tamils

Grim price of Ceausescu's failure

East Europe faces another hard winter that will spawn serious political and economic problems. Failures in central planning, cutbacks in Soviet aid deliveries and ageing transport systems have all made the crisis worse. In the first of three articles, ROGER BOYES, East Europe Correspondent, describes the situation in Romania.

There are those in Bucharest who say that this winter will be crucial for the survival of the Ceausescu regime. The President is quite evidently ill, the new Kremlin leadership is sceptical of his brand of narcissistic - communism, and the Romanians are being pushed to the limits of their endurance.

Wishful thinking of course. Romania is still largely a peasant or supplanting peasant society with no recent history of political participation or resistance. The exception is the military, which has been purged, and which is being monitored by one of the few talented members of the Ceausescu family, the Deputy Defence Minister, and the miners who have been authorized by the militarization of the power sector, a desperate

Romania has some of the oldest oil fields in the world, but since the mid-1970s production has been dropping: from 14.7 million tonnes in 1976 to 11.5 million tonnes last year.

Yet the whole of Romania's economy is predicated on cheap energy. The refinery capacity has been doubled over the past decade to 30 million tonnes, so oil has to be imported - mainly from Opec, since Romania has only limited access to Soviet oil - simply to keep the petrochemical industry working.

Heavy industry - ship and aircraft building, machine tools, engineering goods - is energy hungry. A small amount of oil is now imported from the Soviet Union, not for hard currency but for transferable roubles, the

measure for desperate conditions. Last year, was a hard winter. Memories are still fresh of the draconian energy-saving regulations which will be reapplied this year: one low-wattage light bulb per room, radiators switched off, refrigerators too (presumably because ice-boxes), street lighting blacked out. It was, such is the popular anecdote of diplomats, colder inside than outside.

But the harshness of the winter was not just meteorologically determined; the fact is



Communist Youth League volunteers march to the Rovinari mines to boost output.

that every winter will be hard because the problems result from a breakdown in the central planning mechanisms and a failure in President Ceausescu's strategy of long-term growth.

Coal, mostly poor-quality brown coal, is not an answer either. The original idea was to boost output to such a degree that power stations could keep industry ticking over. Yet the planners seemed to be concentrating only on making the books balance.

This year's coal target was 86 million tonnes, compared with 44 million tonnes last year, but this had to be knocked down to a still unrealistic 64 million tonnes. Result: the dismissal of a deputy prime minister and the ministers for mining and electricity.

The average career span of a Romanian minister in the energy sector is now about 18 months; few survive two winters.

Coal stocks at power stations are hopelessly low, a third below the level needed to keep industry going and to supply households with a minimum

service. The coal that is arriving is full of dirt and rock: the miners struggling to keep up with their norms are loading everything into the trucks. The militarization of the power stations is therefore a measure of last resort.

Punishments, for not fulfilling targets, not carrying out repairs, take the form of docking half a month's wages. That does not work: no foreman, even in a relatively placid political environment, can increase output like this.

In the summer the authorities increased financial incentives for energy-sector workers. But that has not worked either because the targets border on science fiction.

So the Army has moved in. Militarization means that workers are treated like soldiers: to skip work for a day is to be absent without leave, to miss a week is to desert. The atmosphere is tense. The weather forecast bleak.

Tomorrow: Bulgaria

service. The coal that is arriving is full of dirt and rock: the miners struggling to keep up with their norms are loading everything into the trucks. The militarization of the power stations is therefore a measure of last resort.

Punishments, for not fulfilling targets, not carrying out repairs, take the form of docking half a month's wages. That does not work: no foreman, even in a relatively placid political environment, can increase output like this.

In the summer the authorities increased financial incentives for energy-sector workers. But that has not worked either because the targets border on science fiction.

So the Army has moved in. Militarization means that workers are treated like soldiers: to skip work for a day is to be absent without leave, to miss a week is to desert. The atmosphere is tense. The weather forecast bleak.

Tomorrow: Bulgaria

Figurehead chosen to succeed Khomeini

By Haziir Teimourian

It was announced in Iran at the weekend that the country's Assembly of Experts, a constitutional body of Shia Muslim theologians, had elected the future successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He is Ayatollah Hosain Ali Montazeri, a former militant supporter of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The announcement by the state news agency Irna gave rise to speculation that Ayatollah Khomeini, aged 83, might have died or be seriously ill. The speculation continues despite an announcement by the Government that he was in good health. He has been suffering from a heart condition for a number of years and his voice has not been broadcast for some two weeks.

The timing of the election of Ayatollah Montazeri is significant. It came after a fierce feud between President Ali Khamenei, on the one hand, and the Parliamentary Speaker, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, and the Prime Minister, Mr Hosain Mousavi, on the other. Ayatollah Khomeini might have felt that, if the question of his succession were not settled now, the continuity of his regime could be endangered after his death.

An outspoken MP, Mr Fakhreddin Hejazi, is reported to have said that Tehran would resemble Beirut if the future leader were not elected before the death of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The election is believed to be resented by the country's "grand" ayatollahs, of whom there are about half a dozen. Ayatollah Montazeri, who is in his early sixties, is junior to them in theological achievement and is generally seen to be naive and to lack intelligence.

It is believed in Tehran that Ayatollah Montazeri will never be more than a figurehead and that effective power will continue to rest in the hands of Speaker Rafsanjani and President Khamenei, who will manipulate him till one establishes his political supremacy and is also old enough to lay claim to the spiritual mantle of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Kharg hit again

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraqi planes raided Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island yesterday and also attacked a "large naval target" - a term applied to oil tankers - in the Gulf, a Baghdad military spokesman said.

Malaysian Chinese close ranks round millionaire

From Paul Routledge, Singapore

Malaysia moved substantially closer to an early general election yesterday when its main Chinese political party settled a long-running leadership conflict.

Delegates at a special conference of the Malaysian Chinese Association in Kuala Lumpur voted overwhelmingly to oust their acting president, Dr Neo Yee Pan, in favour of a self-made millionaire, Mr Tan Koon Swan.

Mr Tan's capture of the MCA leadership should end three months in the political wilderness for the main government coalition partner of the United Malays National Organisation, and free Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Muhammad, the Prime Minister, to call a general election early next year.

Dr Mahathir, who is touring China in search of an improved trading relationship, will now have to reintegrate the MCA into the ruling alliance.

The two parties will have to

determine how to rebuild their coalition at a time of increasing industrial and social unrest. The international tin crisis, which could halve the price of metal to £4,000 a tonne, might slash the output of Malaysia's key foreign currency earner by 75 per cent and cut the number of mining firms from 480 to 22, producers said at the weekend.

This warning comes as Malaysia is feeling the impact of Islamic fundamentalism more sharply than for many years.

Mr Tan, who won more than

70 per cent of the MCA votes,

entered politics only in 1977. In 1982 he scored an impressive victory over a rival Chinese candidate to pick up a Kuala Lumpur constituency, and was subsequently seen as a possible party leader.

His supporters consistently argued that the MCA had become ossified politically through inactivity at branch level, which has led to more than 100,000 "ghost members" being used to ensure the continued leadership of Dr Neo.

Khartoum says hunger strike by 200 is over

Khartoum (Reuters) - More than 200 detainees, held since September over an alleged coup attempt, have abandoned the hunger strike they began last Wednesday in Kober jail, north Khartoum, the official Sudan news agency Suna said.

The prisoners refused food in protest at their long detention without trial.

Seven people, including three policemen, were injured on Sunday and 22 arrested.

Journalists attack Greek curbs on information

The Greek Government's decision to abolish daily press briefings and restrict the flow of official information virtually to press releases has been deplored by opposition parties and the journalists' union in Athens as an authoritarian attempt to impose a news blackout.

The union representing journalists on Athens daily newspapers said that it would resist attempts to restrict the freedom of the press.

It is now clear that the Government decided to stop question-and-answer briefings by its chief spokesman largely because verbatim publication of transcripts exposed too many contradictions in government policies.

The move followed the resignation of Mr Costas Laliotis, the press under-secretary after the Government abandoned liberalization of news bulletins on state television,

We're first to Singapore.

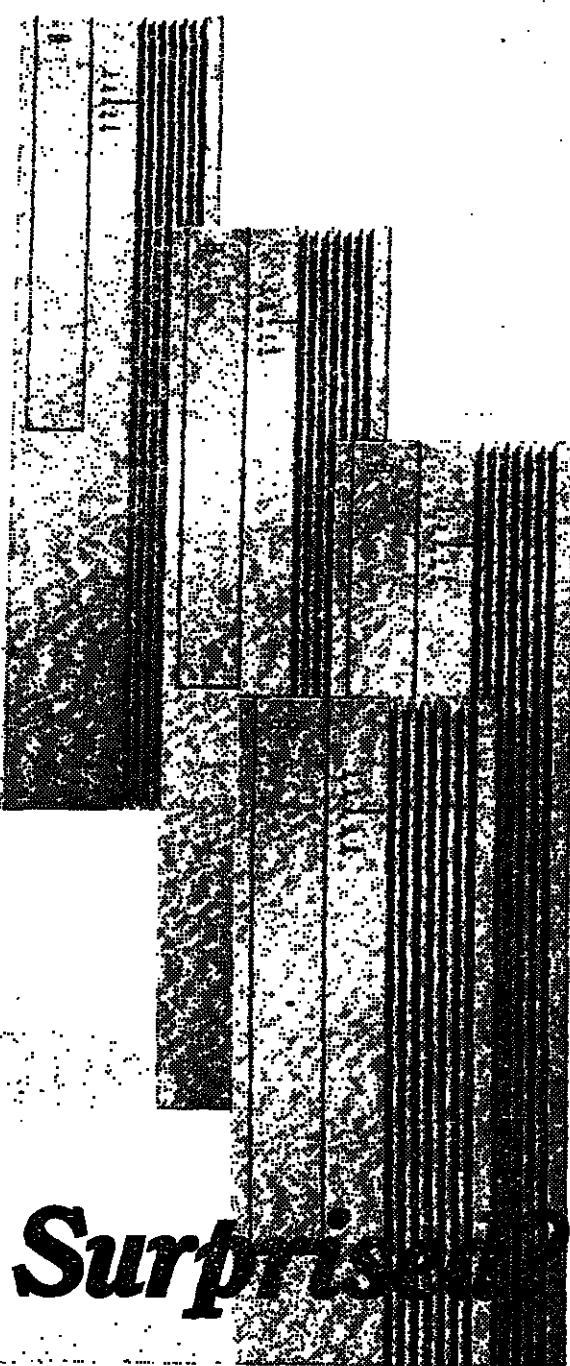
WHEN YOU HAVE TO BE QUICK OFF THE MARK, OUR MORNING FLIGHT GETS YOU TO SINGAPORE BEFORE ANY OTHER AIRLINE. FOR FULL DETAILS CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR CALL AIR CANADA ON: 01-759 2636 (LONDON), 021-643 9807 (BIRMINGHAM), 061-236 9111 (MANCHESTER) OR 041-332 1511 (GLASGOW).

8 OFFICIAL AIRLINE
VANCOUVER, MAY 27 TO OCTOBER 13, 1986.

AIR CANADA



NCR's TOWER RANGE OF *UNIX-BASED COMPUTERS TAKES THE NEXT PERFORMANCE STEP UP, AND A COST PER USER STEP DOWN.



Surprise

Of course not! The new Tower 32 is exactly what you'd expect.

The Tower range was designed to give you the latest, first.

So the new Tower 32 puts the full 32-bit power of the new 68020 chip from Motorola straight into your hands.

The result is a true 32-bit, Unix-based, computer.

Super-mini performance for the price of a decent micro. Access for 32 interactive users. Complete hardware and software compatibility and configuration flexibility - with other Tower 32s, other computers in the Tower range, and with anything available that supports Unix.

And all the industry-standard features which have made NCR's Tower range the automatic choice of Unix users.

Only a major computer manufacturer could produce a computer with the price/performance ratio of the Tower 32. It is the latest Tower computer from NCR - but not the last. Plug into the most friendly, best-supported Unix range in the world today. And watch it grow taller tomorrow.

NCR

INNOVATIVE COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY
YOU CAN EXPECT IT FROM NCR

NCR Limited, 206 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY

*Unix is a trademark of AT & T Bell Laboratories

To: NCR Information Centre, NCR Ltd, 206 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY Telephone: 01-724 4050.

NCR Tower computers range from the Mini Tower catering for up to 8 users, through the 16-user Tower XP to the Tower 32.

Please send me full details on:

☐ Mini Tower ☐ Tower XP ☐ Tower 32

Name

Title

Type of business

Company

Address

Telephone

After 91 years, buffalo killers hit trail again

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

For the first time in nearly a century the American buffalo is to be hunted and slaughtered, although it may be something of an overstatement to say "hunted": the creature is about as wild and threatening as a domestic cow.

About a century ago the buffalo was virtually extinct. Just 25 were left in the newly created Yellowstone National Park, which straddles Montana, Idaho and Wyoming - the sad remains of millions that wan-

dered the western plains in vast herds before being killed off by Indians and, especially, the white man.

Today, the 2,000-head Yellowstone herd - the biggest in North America - is infected with brucellosis, causing bovine to abort their young. There are fears that farmers' livestock near the huge park will be infected. And so, with a deep sense of remorse, Montana has decided to let hunters shoot buffalo that stray across the borders.

The decision has upset many

people. Even farmers whose livestock is threatened are unhappy. Ed Franco, who runs a ranch in Montana where most wandering bison end up, said his cattle were more defensive than buffalo. "They'd just stand there and die. It wouldn't be a sport."

Hunting buffalo in Yellowstone has been illegal since 1894. The park service ratched them from 1902 until the 1950s, when it was clear that extinction was no longer a danger. The first legal hunt of wild buffalo in 91 years begins on December 1,

when 100 hunters selected in a lottery will be allowed to shoot one errant bison each.

A game warden will supervise each kill. Each hunter will have precisely 36 hours to bag his animal. The buffalo make good eating, although brucellosis can be passed on to humans if the meat is not cooked well enough. The hides make fine leather.

But why hunt them? Why make a sport of it? Why not leave it to wildlife professionals? Such questions from opponents of the hunt seemed tinged with an ever-present

shame at the wanton destruction of the creature not so very long ago.

Montana has tried alternatives; driving them back into the park with helicopters and chasing them with trucks. But they continue to stray.

Government officials say it is better to kill wandering buffalo than to try eradicating the disease, which they believe may be a natural regulator of the herd's size. The National Park Service, as a matter of policy, goes out of its way to leave nature to its devices at Yellowstone.

Ex-CLA man held as spy for China

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

A retired analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency has been arrested and accused of spying for China for more than 30 years, bringing to at least nine the number of current and former CIA employees charged with espionage this year.

Mr Larry Wu-Tai Chin, aged 63, was said by the FBI to have spied for China since 1952 and to have continued giving the Chinese documents after his retirement in 1981 after nearly 30 years with the agency.

In 1952 he allegedly provided the Chinese intelligence service with the "location of Chinese prisoners of war in Korea and information that the American and Korean intelligence services were seeking from the Chinese POWs in the Korean War."

The State Department said it was concerned and shocked, and that it had protested formally to the Chinese Government. The Chinese Embassy in Washington denied that Chinese officials had any involvement with Mr Chin.

According to the affidavit, Mr Chin worked for several years in an arm of the CIA that monitors and analyzes foreign news broadcasts. This would not have exposed him to information of much use to China, but the job had security clearance, giving access to classified documents.

In the Korean War Mr Chin interviewed Chinese prisoners of war in Korea and was paid by China for information, according to the affidavit. He allegedly travelled to Peking in 1982 and received \$50,000.

The Pentagon has said a damage assessment report of an unconnected spy case involving Jonathan Pollard, aged 31, an employee of the Navy's investigative Service, was completed on Thursday and charged with giving secret documents to a foreign government after apparently seeking refuge in the Israeli Embassy.

The case widened at the weekend with the arrest of Mr Pollard's wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, aged 25, who was charged with "unauthorized possession of classified documents relating to the national defence of the United States."

Poll test in Fraga's stronghold

From Harry Debeling
Madrid

Leaders of Spain's main political parties keenly watched regional elections in Galicia yesterday which were expected to be a weather-vane for the next general elections, despite the fact that the outcome was a foregone conclusion.

The Popular Coalition (CP) led by the Conservative MP, Señor Manuel Fraga, a former Franco minister and Ambassador to London, was expected to win by a wide margin. Whether the CP actually got a majority of all votes cast was considered of vital significance both for Señor Fraga's future and that of his coalition.

The Socialists, in power in Madrid, were anxious to increase their share of the vote in Galicia, as many observers felt that any loss of support in the north-west region would probably reflect disenchantment among Socialist voters elsewhere in Spain.

The main parties were concerned that the traditionally high abstention rate in Galicia, almost 50 per cent in the 1982 general election, might be even higher yesterday, signalling voter apathy.

Any loss of support for Señor Fraga's coalition, which has considered Galicia its stronghold since its unexpected 1981 victory over the Centre Democratic Union, then in power in Madrid, would be interpreted as a sign of decreased confidence in Señor Fraga himself as a national opposition leader.

Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former Prime Minister, also views Galicia as an important battleground. Trying to make his political comeback nearly five years after he resigned as Prime Minister, Señor Suárez campaigned on behalf of his party, the Socialist Democratic Centre, in the hope of winning just one of the 71 seats in the regional parliament.

The election was crucial for Galician nationalists as well. To a great extent their political future depends on the number of seats they could get in a region where - unlike in Catalonia and the Basque country - the regional language is often considered by residents to be a handicap rather than an advantage.

Mandela's return to prison fails to quash hopes for release

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Mrs Winnie Mandela plans to fly to Cape Town tomorrow to see her husband, Mr Nelson Mandela, who has been taken from hospital back to Pollsmoor prison.

His return to prison on Saturday has quashed reports that he is about to be freed, at least for the time being. Speculation persists, however, that serious negotiations are under way which could lead to freedom for the African National Congress leader.

It was fuelled by the movements of Mrs Mandela. On Saturday she travelled to Brandfort, the Orange Free State township to which she was banished eight years ago, for the funeral of a victim of the unrest. Immediately afterwards she returned to Soweto, outside Johannesburg, in defiance of police orders to stay in Brandfort.

She has disclosed that before her husband saw his lawyers on Friday at the Volks hospital in Cape Town, where he underwent prostate surgery, he had a two-hour meeting with Brigadier Fred Munn, the officer commanding Pollsmoor prison.

It is suggested that the brigadier was acting as a government emissary.

Mr Mandela told his wife that he needed to see his lawyers urgently about "certain matters" discussed with the brigadier, which he did not disclose.

The Government's official attitude that it will not consider releasing Mr Mandela until he renounces violence remains unchanged. It is suggested, however, that it might be seeking a way to release him on humanitarian grounds because of his age - 67 - the fact that he has spent 23 years in prison, and his serious operation.

It would also give credibility to "moderate" black leaders, such as Chief Mangosuthu Gatscha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, who have called for his unconditional release.

Another possibility is that he will be freed before next year's visit by the Commonwealth delegation of "eminent persons" to demonstrate that the Government is capable of acting independently and not because of foreign pressure. Spectrum, page 10

Colombia declares an economic emergency

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

Colombia yesterday announced a national economic emergency in the wake of the volcano disaster and the bloody siege of the Palace of Justice Bogoté earlier this month. It is believed that 25,000 were killed in central Colombia after the Nevado del Ruiz volcano melted ice and snow on its peak and set off flash-floods and mud avalanches.

Four looters, wearing Red Cross armbands, were shot dead by troops in the disaster zone at the weekend as the authorities issued a warning that a big eruption of the volcano was possible, even probable, in the next few days.

The first devastating eruption occurred on November 13, just a week after the Palace of Justice was taken over by members of the April 19 Movement (M19). Government troops ended the siege by storming the building and 95 people were killed.

Under the economic emergency, a national reconstruction fund will be created to co-ordinate the reconstruction of Armero, the small town in the Tolima department which suffered the greatest loss of life in the disaster, and other areas of the Tolima and Caldas departments which were devastated.

The fund will also oversee reconstruction of the Palace of Justice, gutted in the siege. The Government also announced the setting up of a department for the protection of

the jurisdictional branch, which will be responsible for the "lives, honour, and property" of counsellors of state, Supreme Court judges, regional and municipal judges, and indeed all staff in the justice system nationwide.

The jurisdictional branch has been bitterly critical of the Government for failing to secure a peaceful end to the siege by refusing to negotiate with the M19 terrorists. Eleven Supreme Court judges, held hostage by M19, were killed.

Both the Government and the jurisdictional branch have charged that the siege was incited by Colombia's cocaine and marijuana mafia to sabotage a Colombian-United States extradition treaty designed to bring international drug racketeers to justice.

The Supreme Court judges who died were responsible for processing extraditions and received regular telephone death threats at their offices and homes. Some were sent funeral wreaths.

The Government has since claimed to have uncovered evidence that the M19 promised M19 delivery of a big arms shipment from Panama in return for the Palace of Justice siege, during which 80 per cent of its archives, including documents related to future extraditions, were destroyed. Emergency camps are being maintained by the armed forces

Minister snubs Israeli budget

From Ian Murray
Jerusalem

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday began a divisive debate on how to cut the national budget by \$600 million next year - without the minister who drew up the cost-saving strategy.

The Finance Minister, Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, a Likud member, boycotted the meeting because, he said, the Labour Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, had refused to dismiss the Labour Health Minister, Mr Mordechai Gur.

Mr Mordechai wants to cut \$50 million (£34 million) from health spending. Because of this Mr Gur is said to have told a private meeting that the Finance Minister was "a maniac out to destroy the health service". Mr Mordechai thinks the insult should be punished.

Mr Peres tried to ignore the quarrel at the Cabinet meeting and began discussions on the suggested cuts, which also include \$105 million on subsidies for basic commodities, \$90 million on unemployment benefits, and \$39 million from education.

Mr Mordechai insists that government spending must be pruned to allow income tax cuts, which would increase real incomes without the need for inflationary pay rises.

Aids spreading in Africa say medical experts

Brussels (AFP) - Central Africa has been hit by an AIDS epidemic that has been transmitted sexually by both women and men, specialists said here.

Official statistics on the scope of the disease, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, do not exist as African governments, apparently fearing racist reactions in the West and panic among their own populations, have not as yet provided data to the World Health Organisation.

But figures put forward by Belgian, French, African and US medical researchers are alarming, suggesting that between six and 10 per cent of the population of Zaire, Congo, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia could be carriers of the AIDS virus. The epidemic appears to be spreading

rapidly. The children, aged 11, had to give their full names and addresses, and the sociologists administering the poll were explicit: "Do not tell your parents."

But word got out, causing a rare display of parent-power protest in a communist state.

Princess Anne being met at Maputo airport in Mozambique by the Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano, during her three week tour of Africa as president of the Save the Children Fund.

The hijack to Malta

Suitcase alert at Heathrow

By a Staff Reporter

Police and security officers at Heathrow airport are keeping a close watch for Muslim extremists who are said to be preparing attacks on airlines with suitcase bombs.

The attacks are reportedly planned by Shia Muslims trained for suicide missions, using false passports and specially built suitcases in which explosives can be hidden from X-ray detection.

The plot came to light when two Arabs were arrested at Rome airport last month carrying a suitcase lined with explosives. Further inquiries are said to have discovered that a group has 400 false passports.

According to the reports, security officials from Rome, Amsterdam and Paris met the Heathrow police chief, Commander Patrick Carson, in London last week to discuss how they would handle the threat.

Every big airport in the world is understood to have been alerted, and the names on the passports have been passed on to security officers.

It is believed that the suitcases are imitation Samsonite models. Police and security officials at the British Airports Authority were not prepared to discuss the matter yesterday, but police at Heathrow confirmed that they had been told to keep watch for such suitcases. An airport security source said they had been on the alert for the past three weeks.

The worldwide number of air hijackings has been in steady decline since reaching a peak of 91 incidents in 1969. In 1984 the number was down to 17, but this year there has been a worsening of the situation, with figures from the International Air Transport Association showing the same number in the first six months of the year.

Hijackings in the Middle East, in the past two years include: March 1984: Hijacker of Air France plane with 96 on board overpowered by Swiss police at Geneva after demanding to be flown to Tripoli.

April 1984: Turkish police storm hijacked Saudi TriStar at Istanbul, freeing 272 on board and capturing lone Syrian armed with knife.

June 1984: 136 passengers released when two Iranian hijackers surrender Iran 727 seized on domestic flight.

August 1984: 204 passengers and crew released when two Iranian hijackers surrender Air Iran Airbus in Iraq; two anti-Khomeini Iranians arrested at Rome's Ciampino airport trying to mingle with 305 released from Iranian airline seized on flight to Moscow; 60 passengers and crew released when three gunmen surrender Air France 737 at Tehran after blowing up flight-deck.

September 1984: 52 passengers hijacked Iranian Boeing 727 at Cairo when doors opened to release injured passenger; passenger killed as security men foil attempted seizure of plane on Iranian domestic flight; Iranian monarchists given asylum in

Iraq after taking over Iranian jet with 69 on board; three Iranians shot dead trying to hijack Iraqi 737 with 110 passengers on flight between Cyprus-Iraq.

November 1984: Two Yemeni hijackers of Saudi TriStar at Tehran overpowered by passengers.

December 1984: Two US officials killed during hijack of Kuwaiti Airbus at Tehran airport; plane stormed by Iranian security police, four hijackers arrested.

February 1985: Two Syrians being deported from West Germany surrender Lufthansa Boeing 749, and release 33 passengers after being forced to land at Vienna; one killed, seven injured at Beirut airport when lone gunman forces Middle East Airlines jet to take off with emergency doors open; nine-man crew of Cyprus Airways plane freed by 15 masked gunmen at Beirut.

March 1985: Man armed with grenade shot dead after hijacking Saudi Boeing 737 at Dharham airport, Saudi Arabia.

June 1985: Thirty-nine Americans released by Lebanese Shia gunmen at Beirut after hijacking of TWA airliner on flight from Athens to Rome. One passenger killed during 17-day siege ended after release of Shia Muslims imprisoned in Israel; 55 passengers and crew allowed to leave Jordanian airliner before it was blown up on runway at Beirut airport by six Shias. Lone Palestinian surrenders after taking control of Middle East Airlines plane in Cyprus in retaliation.

Post-Mintoff Malta turns moderate

By Our Foreign Staff

Malta's socialist government supports the Palestinian struggle and has military agreements with North Korea and Libya.

But under Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, a softly-spoken lawyer who took over as Prime Minister from Mr Dom Mintoff in December last year, the country's foreign policy has enjoyed a dose of moderation.

Malta has re-established links with the European community and seeks better relations with Britain and the United States. These progressively worsened during Mintoff's 13-year premiership as Malta developed a strong accord with north African states and entered into intimate relations with Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan dictator.

Following a policy of neutrality and non-alignment, Malta also built strong ties with Moscow, eastern Europe and



Dr Bonnici: Dispute with Britain settled

North Korea both in economic and military fields.

Mintoff, who held that Malta should be a bridge between Europe and Africa, leaving the Mediterranean in between as a sea of peace from which the super powers should withdraw, accused the Council of Europe

of interfering in the island's affairs and claimed that Malta was not given the financial aid it deserved by the European economic community.

The Maltese government also quarrelled with Britain over the issue of wartime wrecks and bombs in its harbour and withdrew from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. But since Dr Bonnici's nomination as Mintoff's successor relations have taken a turn for the better.

The dispute with Britain was settled after Britain financed the clearing of Malta's Grand Harbour while the senior deputy prime minister Dr Joseph Cassar attended the recent Commonwealth meeting for heads of governments at Nassau. A financial protocol for aid to Malta was also initiated.

But the political and constitutional situation in Malta remains unstable

Parent-power puts Warsaw officialdom to flight

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

It was quite a treat for the children. Instead of the anticipated Polish and mathematics tests at school, they were given sweets, apples and an 85-page questionnaire posing questions such as: "How many people from your family smoke, drink alcohol or use drugs?"

But word got out, causing a rare display of parent-power protest in a communist state.

"Who is the first person in your family to bring up political subjects?"

The children, aged 11, had to give their full names and addresses, and the sociologists administering the poll were explicit: "Do not tell your parents."

First, the headmistress of the school, in the Zoliborz district of Warsaw, was peppered with angry telephone calls, some anonymous. Then a delegation marched to the school and demanded a meeting with the sociologists.

The researchers tried to explain that they were conducting a serious study of adolescence in co-operation with a

West Berlin Institute. The names and addresses were necessary if the sample group was to be tracked through the next six years.

But the parents were not convinced. "How dare you make an informer out of my child?" one angry father shouted. A mother objected to a question about whether the children were hedges - a covert

lapel badge being one the simplest ways of declaring one's sympathies.

Evenly relatively innocuous questions about family wealth - "Do you have a video at home?" - and faith - "Do you believe in God?" - were deemed examples of sinister snooping.

The result: Sociologists scowled, but parents have triumphed over officialdom.

هكذا من الأهل

Ex-CIA
man held
as spy for
China

from Christopher Thomas
Washington

Poll test in
Fraga's
stronghold

هكنا من الأهل

DISTILLERS

DISTILLERS

DISTILLERS



WHEN IT COMES TO MARKET LEADERSHIP, NO ONE ELSE HAS OUR BOTTLE.

Of course, it takes more than just a bottle to carve out a place as Britain's leading gin, maintain your share of the market at around 50%, and keep it growing.

It calls for high standards of quality, strong marketing support, and the commitment to a brand which, over the years, has become almost synonymous with gin.

Indeed, such is the popularity of Gordon's, it is now the leading quality gin in the world.

And Gordon's is not our only major gin brand.

Tanqueray - the best selling imported gin in America - and the highly-respected Booth's brand both play their part in our international successes. In 1984/85 alone, export sales of gin and our unique Scotch whiskies such as Johnnie Walker Red Label, Dewar's White Label, Haig, Black & White, White Horse and Johnnie Walker Black Label earned £473 million, much of it coming straight back to Scotland.

But for all this, we don't see the world marketplace as a kind of cocktail bar for the svelte and successful.

We know it's a tough place where flair, innovation and tenacity are prime requirements. Where the quality of our people counts for everything. And where success calls for a certain kind of bottle.

DISTILLERS

THE NAME BEHIND THE WORLD'S LEADING BRANDS

The Distillers Company plc, Edinburgh

The Antiquary • John Begg • Black & White • Buchanan's • Cardhu Highland Malt • Claymore • Crawford's Special Reserve • Dewar's White Label • Dimple • Haig
Johnnie Walker Red Label • Johnnie Walker Black Label • Lagavulin • Old Parr • Talisker • Usher's Green Stripe • Vat 69 • White Horse • Ye Monks
Booth's • Gordon's • High & Dry • Tanqueray
Cossack Vodka • Hine Cognac • Pimm's • Crabbie's Green Ginger Wine

(These are just some of our leading international brands)

MONDAY PAGE

هنا من الأهل

A scheme that enables sixth formers to shadow executives is being expanded. How does it work?



Learning the ropes: Roberta Burgess (right) with her mentor Danielle Barr, head of advertising for Nat West; and talking business at J. Walter Thompson

Follow the leader

Roberta Burgess, a 17-year-old sixth former from All Hallows School, Suffolk, spent last week in the shadow of Danielle Barr, 45-year-old head of advertising for Nat West bank. Roberta is a small, pale, determined girl who intends to get to the top in management. Danielle is a tall, dark, determined woman who has.

They were taking part in a pilot "work shadowing" scheme started in the summer by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Institute of Directors. It aims to attract bright students to industry by giving them a peek at its higher echelons.

For a few hours last week, I shadowed Roberta. She shadowed Danielle. For a time, I shadowed a BBC crew shadowing Roberta shadowing Danielle. It wasn't easy.

"It's very confusing", Roberta told Linda Lewis from the BBC. "But it's very interesting and very exciting. She looked astonishingly composed."

Danielle, also looking astonishingly composed, told the viewers: "It's not easy for anyone to get to the top. Women don't get to the top because they don't aspire high enough."

The point is to give bright youngsters role models in management

At an Institute of Directors conference today called Working Women - Paths to Power, Mr John Butcher, under-secretary at the Department of Industry, will announce an extension of the work shadowing scheme. Next year at least 2,500 sixth formers should get the chance to see how industry works. The point of the scheme is to give bright youngsters a

role model to attract them to careers in management.

Danielle was born in Israel and came to England in 1961 to learn about advertising. She worked at several agencies before getting her first "real break" in 1967 when she joined Edda Gibbs as brand manager on hair dyes. She then moved on to toiletries. In 1976 she became a marketing manager, the first woman senior manager in a Unilever company. In 1980 she joined Geers Gross as board director and in 1983 she took her current job, where she found fame by persuading a bank to use a punk rock commercial.

"I am just a 'bloody foreigner' who came here 24 years ago without the language and without any qualifications that were recognized here. I didn't do it like the high fliers. I didn't come up through the system so I allowed myself time. I didn't do what a lot of women do which is to say 'I'll work until... I planned my career as a man might do'."

Because she is experienced in both advertising and marketing Danielle is a desirable commodity. "I honestly haven't looked for a job since 1967."

Roberta was alerted to the scheme by her primary role model, her mother, a teacher and "somewhat of a feminist" who had read about it in *Working Woman* magazine. It struck her as being a good opportunity and something for Roberta to say she had done when she applies for jobs.

When Roberta finishes her English, French and Spanish A-levels she wants to do a degree in business studies. Beyond that she is open to

offers. After a few days with Danielle she was beginning to see the attractions of a career in advertising.

We spent a typical morning at Nat West, once the BBC had left, with a design consultant from Minale Tattersfield and later with two account executives from J. Walter Thompson. Danielle and the design consultant talked about problematical CDCs. "You know CDCs," she said to me eventually. "Colour display cards."

"Do you have any questions, Roberta?" Danielle asked when the meeting was over. "No," replied Roberta. "Sorry." She hadn't opened her mouth during the meeting, except to bite her nails.

When Danielle was out of the room I asked Roberta how much she had understood. "I got the gist," she said. "I suppose I could ask questions, but I feel perhaps I'm not in a position to ask."

There weren't many questions about that morning's post either, apart from "Is it always so boring?" Danielle went through it between meetings, showing and explaining it all to Roberta. It was mainly circulars and letters of thanks for an evening she had organized as President of the Women's Advertising Club of London. Roberta wisely accepted them without comment.

Before the J. Walter Thompson meeting, Danielle provided some background information. They were planning a campaign to advertise Saturday opening. It had to explain the difference in style between weekdays and Saturdays - Saturday is

more informal - without suggesting one was better than the other.

The pair from JWT presented their strategy confidently. A breezy chap called David introduced it and a breezy woman called Sandy explained it with lots of vivid sound effects all of which came out of her own mouth. I was impressed. Danielle was not. "I have a problem with this," she said. "I don't feel there's any warmth. Too much high tech, not enough high touch."

There are not many women at the top, but give it five years

David and Sandy didn't see the problem. Anyway, that was just something the bank would have to live with, they suggested. It was a good ploy: first deny there is a problem, then insist there is no way around it.

"Well," said Danielle, "like the good client I am I never try to tell the agency how to run a campaign."

She then offered us a drink from a cocktail cabinet containing enough booze to sink a campaign launch. Roberta said she would have nothing, thank you, but the account executives took wine and, having agreed to go away for a rethink, teased Danielle about wanting her cake and eating it.

A few days later Roberta reflected that the most admirable thing about Danielle Barr is the happy medium she strikes between being reasonable

Memories made of egg mayonnaise

"Half your mind is always in the fridge", a man famous for his perspicacity and sound judgement said accusingly yesterday. At the time I was half-way through a box of Godiva chocolates and already planning the supper menu. There are not many moments in the day when I am not thinking of food.

I blame this on a very nice former husband of mine who, early in our courtship, told me that he had once taken a girl to dinner at the Connaught Hotel and the wretched woman had eaten nothing but an omelette. Since he had never darkened this picky eater's doorstep again, I looked upon this as a sign that a dainty nibbler was the last thing he wanted and splashed about happily in the *à la carte*.

When I met his mother, I discovered a woman who could have got a Ph.D. in food fixation. By making an early start to the day she managed to serve five meals during it: breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner (at 6pm), then - at 10pm - a three-tiered trolley of tea and cakes.

Women are not supposed to be as interested in eating as I am. When they lunch together, they are expected to favour a slice of cardboard-based quiche and a spritzer in a wine-bar rather than what is regarded as a man-sized meal.

One of the many delights of New York is that women set out for restaurants to lunch with other women, the whole bunch of them jangling with gold bracelets, hair gliding with costly highlights and ready to do justice to a proper meal, rather than "ladies' food". True liberation may come when any woman who can afford it feels perfectly justified in ordering a three-course lunch when there isn't a male companion in sight.

But the concept that women like food to toy with rather than chew on dies hard. Even when men of sound appetite take me to restaurants where the food decently covers the entire plate, they seem anxious that I should not suffer from surfeit. They warn me that since I may wish to sample the excellent cheese-board, it may be sensible not to fill up on the fish soup. I think they would like me to give evidence of my fragile femininity by pushing the vegetables around my plate while declaring that I couldn't manage one more mouthful.

Barbara Toner

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985



PENNY PERRICK

They hope in vain. Not only is half my mind always in the fridge but three-quarters of my memory is in my taste buds. I can remember, as though it were yesterday, the excellent granary roll, filled with egg mayonnaise, which I turned soggy with tears after a lover's tiff. But who the lover was and what we had come to blows about, I cannot for the life of me recall.

My detestation of someone who made me thoroughly unhappy is compounded by memories of food that I loathed and he adored: junkies, flour-based sauces, lamb overpowered by garlic. Luckily, I have forgotten every other instance of his iniquity. Even more luckily, heartbreak, in my case, is dispelled instantly and forever as soon as someone puts a menu in my hand. Those who keep their minds in the fridge are least likely to put their heads in the oven.

Arrigo "Harry" Cipriani thinks that he may be the only baby to have been named after a bar: the watering-hole in question being the famous Harry's Bar in Venice, which Arrigo's father, Giuseppe Cipriani, founded in 1931 with an American Partner, Harry Pickering. How lucky for the infant Arrigo that the bar wasn't called The Pig and Whistle.

On the whole, it seems safer to name a baby after a place rather than a person. It is possible that we are about to witness a generation of baby girls all called Diana. So let us hope that no bad fairy at their christening ensures that they grow up short, dark and dumpy instead of the willowy, princess-like creature that their mothers and fathers have in mind.

Yoga bends back the years

Mary Stewart took up the lotus position in middle age... now she is spreading the message to others. Susan Raven reports

Mary Stewart would not have believed that hips that wouldn't move at 49 would suddenly change their minds at 50. "My hips were completely stuck," says the co-author of *Stretch and Relax*, a book of yoga exercises. "Then suddenly I could get the soles of my feet together, my knees on the floor and my head on the ground beyond my feet. The last six inches of getting my head on the floor happened from one day to the next. Then I found I could do the lotus position flat on my back - impossible six months earlier."

The book covers beginners' exercises, advanced exercises, exercising in pairs, exercises for stiffness and for stress, and even exercises for pregnancy. Except in the latter section, most of the photographs are of Mary Stewart's co-author, Maxine Tobias (40, thin, wiry and athletic) going through her paces.

But there are a few of Mary, too, and the wonderfully encouraging thing about Mary, and that she is not thin, wiry and athletic - and, at 52, in spite of her energy and youthful charm, not so very young either.

Mary did not take up yoga until she was 35, when her three children, now grown up, were at school. In those days very few people were doing it. Joan Price of the Face Place, one of the few, took her off to weekly classes with Stella Cherfas: "very relaxing, doing deep breathing, I felt marvelous, and lost half a stone. I even got to be able to stand on my head for the first time in my life."

Then she went to classes with B.K.S. Iyengar, and he could get you to move your body in a way you never thought possible. He was a tremendous old bully. I was both terrified and exhilarated.

Then, around 1970, the Inner London Education Authority started evening classes in yoga and needed teachers. So, barely two years after starting to learn, Mary found herself teaching. "It was much too soon, I may say, for a lot of us, but fortunately they didn't expect us to teach meditation!"

She and Maxine met them, and they now both give several classes a week, each with 12 or 15 people. "I prefer groups," says Mary. "The one-to-one relationship is very claustrophobic."



Easy does it: Mary Stewart (standing) and Maxine Tobias

bic. I like beginners. I also train people to teach. I myself now go to another ex-pupil of Iyengar's and she didn't start yoga until she was 55. She's now 78."

She is still amazed by how health is a by-product. All the same, one of the first things yoga cured was my cystitis. I had it chronically and it went, slowly, over the first 18 months. A couple of years later when I was very overweight, too, and now I'm always 9st 12lb.

"My formerly flat feet are now a work of art. Believe me, a great deal of work has gone into them. It's not a painless path. But you find that it is possible to be comfortable with your body."

Stretch and Relax by Maxine Tobias and Mary Stewart (Dorling Kindersley, £8.95 hardback, £5.95 paperback).

dancers who are so supple that they're too floppy to learn. Anyway, yoga is not geared to performance but to being whole. Unlike ordinary exercise it's slow and safe.

"It's basically about unity - health is a by-product. All the same, one of the first things yoga cured was my cystitis. I had it chronically and it went, slowly, over the first 18 months. A couple of years later when I was very overweight, too, and now I'm always 9st 12lb."

"I used to suffer from general backaches, endless stomach trouble and the occasional migraine, but I can't remember when I last took an aspirin. I was very overweight, too, and now I'm always 9st 12lb."

"My formerly flat feet are now a work of art. Believe me, a great deal of work has gone into them. It's not a painless path. But you find that it is possible to be comfortable with your body."

Stretch and Relax by Maxine Tobias and Mary Stewart (Dorling Kindersley, £8.95 hardback, £5.95 paperback).

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

TALKBACK

From Ronnie Goodchild and Kaye Wellings, Family Planning Information Service, Mortimer Street, London W1.

Readers of *The Times* looking for information on contraceptive usage would find themselves faced with wildly differing estimates of contraceptive usage leading to similarly diverse conclusions.

An estimated figure of 10 per cent (constant) for sheath usage, for example, led Laurie Taylor (Secrets of a Modern Bedroom, Wednesday Page, November 13) to the conclusion that men were not reassessing contraceptive responsibility despite the efforts of the MEN TOO campaign aimed at increasing male awareness (which, incidentally, was organized by the Family Planning Association and not the British Pregnancy Advisory Service, as reported). The following day, a figure of 30 per cent (increasing) for sheath usage prompted your staff writer, Gregory Neale (condom sales "increase after pill scares", 14.11.85), to the opposite conclusion, that the sheath was making a major comeback in the contraceptive repertoire.

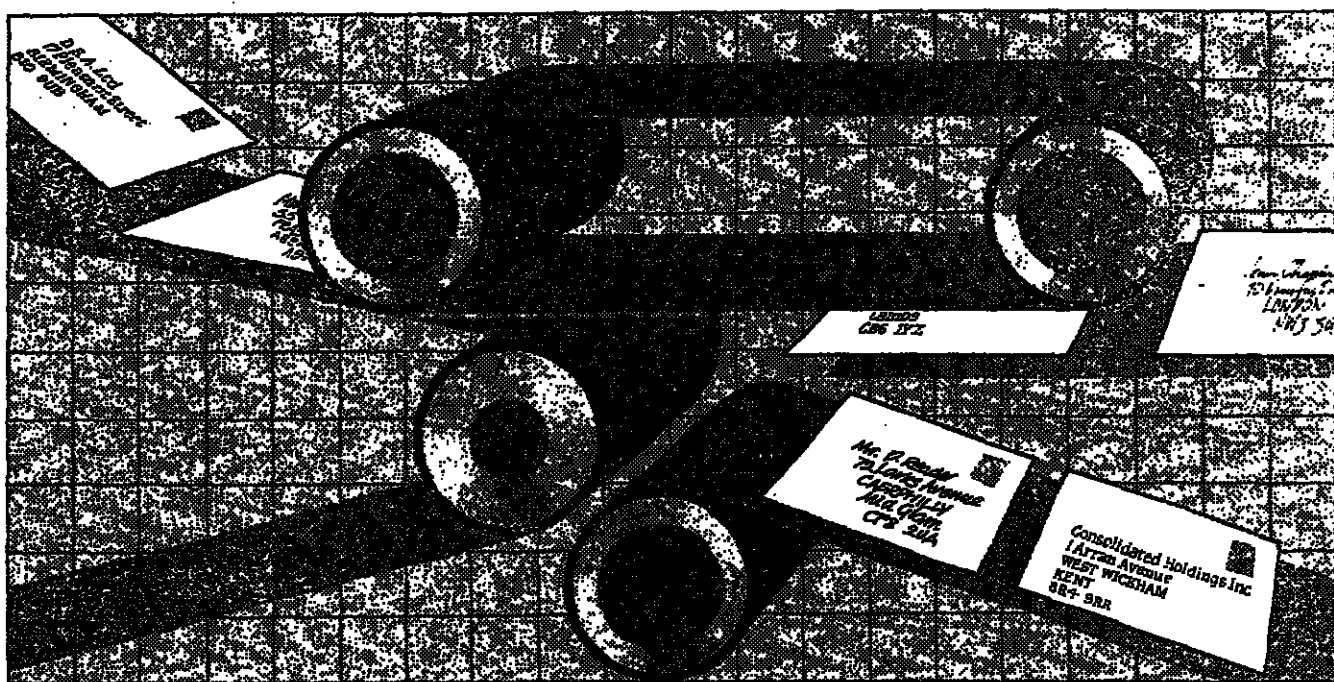
It is notoriously difficult to assess patterns of birth control usage in Britain, partly because of the absence of any regularly collected statistical data. From our own research, drawing on DHSS family planning clinic statistics, survey data and manufacturers' sales figures, we estimate that oral contraceptives are the method of choice of just over three million women in Britain (27 per cent of those in the fertile age range); the sheath is the main method of just under two million couples (15-19 per cent); just under one million women are fitted with the IUD (8-9 per cent) and a further quarter of a million use a cap or diaphragm (2-3 per cent).

So that, although the sheath has undoubtedly made some headway recently against other methods, the method which is increasing most rapidly in popularity is sterilization, male and female, currently adopted by some 20 per cent of couples in this country.

From Mrs P. Jilks, Swanley, Kent.

Many women (including myself) share Christine Brown's plight (The name I never dropped, Wednesday Page, November 13). Isn't it about time more women retained their maiden name (prefixed with Miss)? During the past 16 years, the only worthwhile use I have ever found for sharing a husband's surname is when signing Christmas cards to acquaintances. I have never heard a convincing argument in favour of using the titles Ms or Mrs in preference to Miss.

Postcode your business mail...



...and save money.

When your company's mail is fully postcoded, it can easily be pre-sorted; and then you could qualify for an extra discount on postage.

Interested? There's more. The Royal Mail is prepared to assist with the cost of postcoding large computerised mailing lists - saving even more money. It's called The Postcode Project.

It's important to postcode all your business mail - so that it benefits from the speed of mechanical sorting.

These and many other ways in which postcodes can help business are contained in our comprehensive Postcode Portfolio. Please send the coupon today for your free copy.

THE POSTCODE PORTFOLIO

Essential to business efficiency

To: Neville Holland, FREEPOST (no stamp required) Post Office Headquarters, 33 Grosvenor Place, LONDON SW1X 7EE.
☐ Please send me a free copy of The Postcode Portfolio.
☐ Please arrange for my Postal Sales Representative to contact me and discuss in detail the uses of the postcode in business.

NAME _____
 COMPANY _____
 TYPE OF BUSINESS _____
 ADDRESS _____
 POSTCODE _____

8/359/5758/5/R
Royal Mail
 Pass on your Postcode



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

possibly incorporating a discrete reflective strip for added pedestrian safety at night).

Yours faithfully,
LENDA BAUM,
New Trees,
66 Dover House Road,
Worthington, SW15,

November 25, 1985

(SPECIAL REPORT)

NORWAY/1

Vast, empty and bursting with wealth



Norway's royal family: Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja with their children, Princess Märtha Louise, 14, and Prince Haakon Magnus, 12

Three special circumstances define the Norwegians, to themselves as much as to others. To begin with, their nation has been fully independent only since 1905, when an unwanted union with Sweden was peacefully dissolved and a Danish prince elected King.

Centuries of domination by Denmark and Sweden continue to reverberate through society to the extent that even the Norwegian language, thought to be the fastest-changing in Europe, has yet to establish a clear identity.

The Second World War and the German occupation were doubly traumatic for a people to whom autonomy had come so late. The attempt to maintain neutrality was shattered by the German invasion in April 1940, and the resistance mounted by the Norwegian people continues to be a point of fierce national pride.

The genesis of the country's enthusiastic (and controversial) involvement in Nato can also be traced to the wartime thoughts of the venerated Trygve Lie as foreign minister in exile.

Patriotism, then, is a key to understanding Norway and the Norwegians. Geography and

Election issues were clear-cut

demography are another: the howling loneliness of a vast region stretching to the far northern boundaries of the habitable world, with (excluding Iceland) the lowest population density in Europe.

The country is so long that if it were pivoted at its southern end the northernmost tip would approach the heel of southern Italy. Finally, there is the explosive effect of the North Sea oil boom on a country that, according to at least one Norwegian economist, was at the turn of the century the poorest in Europe and, 150 years ago, the European equivalent of modern Bangladesh. Today it is amongst the richest countries in the world (see table) and perhaps one of the most agreeable in which to live.

To be fair, the problems of governing a sparsely populated country as rich in natural resources as it is in open spaces

The visit to Britain of Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja, which begins today, marks the climax of an export drive. Tony Samstag reports on the political and economic situation

and scenic grandeur are scarcely comparable to ours. Successive administrations come and go smoothly, their differences of approach more closely resembling political fine-tuning to British eyes than the ideological upheaval guaranteed by our increasingly polarized society.

But to the Norwegians, basking in a prosperity and freedom that were unknown and apparently unachievable within living memory, their enviable situation seems far too precarious ever to be dull. Last September's general election was therefore a rather more spirited affair than might have been expected, at least by foreign observers, in a country whose inhabitants had only so recently "never had it so good", so good that one British writer was moved to "a sense of wonder that Norway is a part of crisis-battered Europe".

The issues, in fact, were surprisingly clear-cut: how best to use all that wealth while guarding against the day when

the wealth runs out, or at least when the consequences of misguided policies might come home to roost.

Even in what was described by the leader of the tiny right-wing Progress Party as "a luxury election", feelings ran high, especially over the failure of health services to keep pace with the seemingly inexorable rise in standards and expectations in other spheres of daily life.

Boom expected to continue

The Labour Party, headed by Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, a charismatic woman (and herself a doctor) whose potential as a world-class international civil servant easily matches her claims to national leadership, gained five seats, leaving Mr Kaare Willoch's Conservative-led coalition in power by a single seat.

Such problems as there are,

then, are unlikely to be resolved in the immediate future, and the administration will almost certainly find itself at the mercy of the half dozen or so smaller parties eager to consolidate their claims to a separate identity and an influential role in central government.

Although inflation and unemployment are both comfortably low - about six and 2.5 per cent respectively - the irony of the new Norwegian prosperity is a sense of impatience, aggravated by the high tax rates needed to bolster a social welfare system that is the envy of most other European countries; a feeling that the free-and-easy consumer life available to less rigidly organized societies remains just out of reach.

But even discounting the oil and shipping sectors, the boom is firmly expected to continue, with a respectable growth rate of four per cent this year, and a rise in the number of people in employment of two per cent. Real disposable income continued to rise by as much as five per cent in the first quarter of this year, and bank credit is easily come by.

Mr Willoch, the prime minister with a single-seat majority, is likely to find foreign policy one of the stickier issues

THE RICHEST COUNTRIES (1983 - preliminary figures)

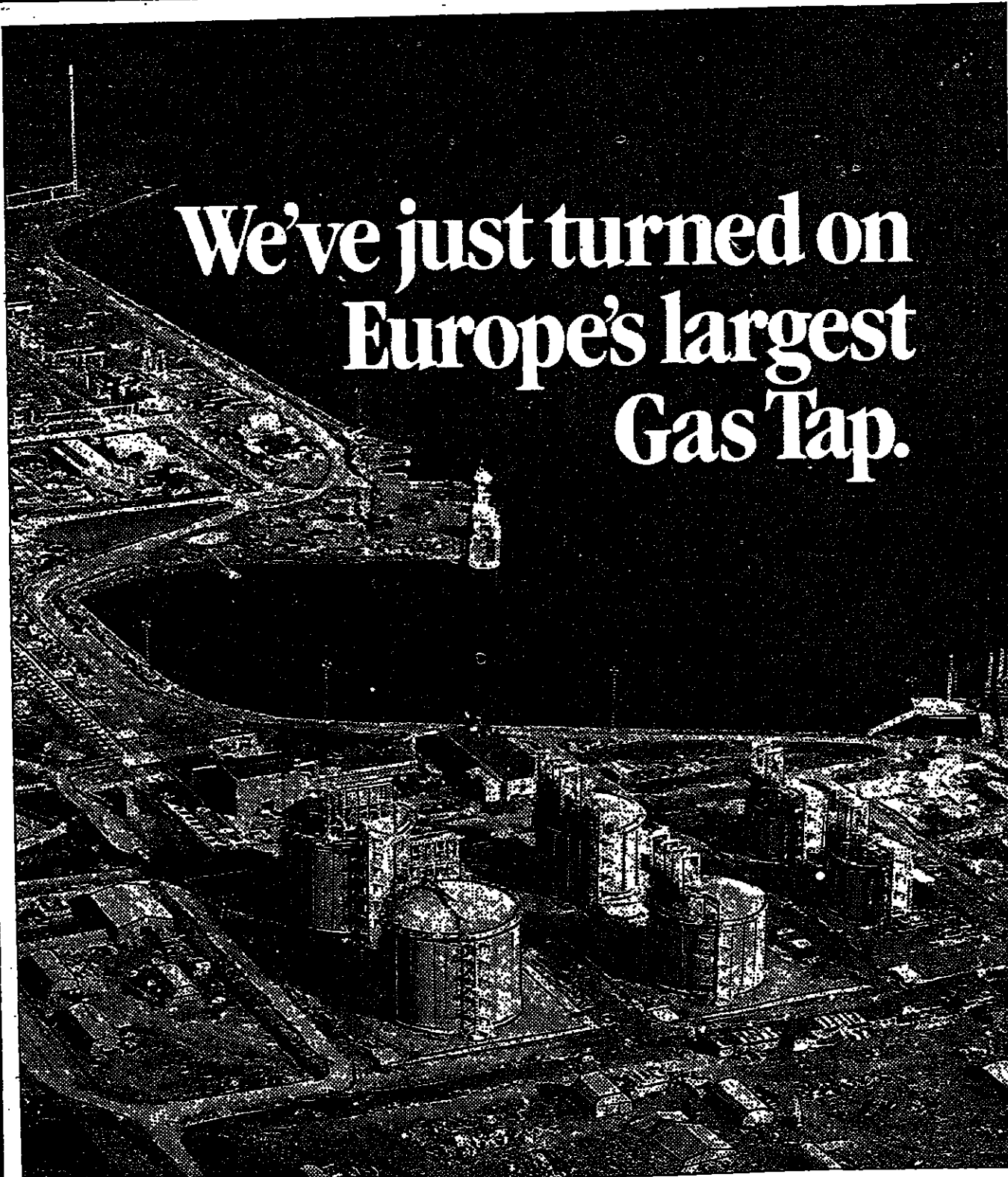
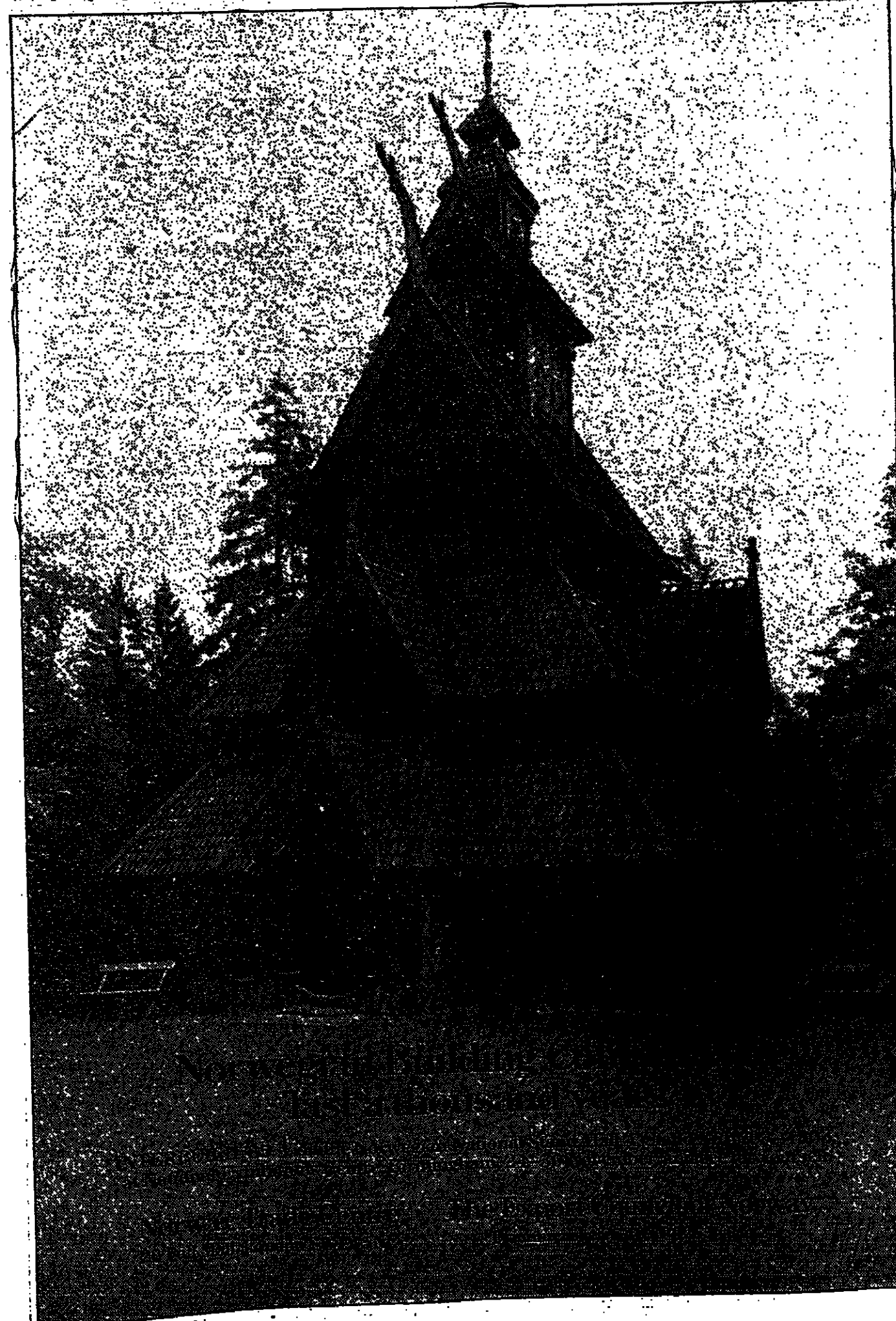
	Gnp per capita in US \$
United Arab Emirates	21,340
Catar	21,170
Brunei	21,140
Kuwait	18,180
Switzerland	16,390
United States	14,090
Norway	13,820
Bermuda	13,320
Sweden	12,400
Luxembourg	12,190
Saudi Arabia	12,180
Canada	12,000
Estimate	

Source: World Bank Atlas 1985

in the immediate future. A pervasive American influence - from the virtual takeover of Stavanger, the oil capital, whose atmosphere is reminiscent of a frontier company town in an old western movie, to the inauguration earlier this year of Radio Nato in Oslo, offering a mind-numbing diet of pop music and psychobabble - has begun to generate a good deal of resentment throughout Norwegian society, and the Conservatives' reflexive pro-American line could become increasingly untenable as the cultural backlash intensifies.



Norway's national pastime: youngsters line-up for the slopes and get a helping hand during a skiing lesson



We've just turned on Europe's largest Gas Tap.

Statoil's new Kårstø terminal has come on stream. It's here just north of Stavanger that the rich yield of Norway's Statfjord gas field comes ashore through an amazing 880 kilometres of undersea piping. Kårstø's job is to separate it into its components of methane,

butane and propane and send it on its way by tanker and pipeline to the marketplaces of Western Europe. It's a dramatic project that's been completed under budget with time to spare.

Statoil

Norway's main oil company

Very definitely something for Statoil to pipe up about.

STATOIL, Forus, P.O. Box 300, 4001 Stavanger, NORWAY. Telephone 47 4 808080. Telex: 73600 STATSN.

Problems of too much money

There is something almost lugubrious about Norway's attempts to come to grips with its booming economy. Political and economic leaders speak often, solemnly and at length about the need for prudence and restraint if conditions generated by such an overabundance of mineral wealth are not to get out of control.

What is most feared is crudely described as "the Dutch disease": a runaway spiral of inflation and unemployment as mainland industries become progressively less competitive.

Despite the domination of the economy as a whole by the oil and gas sector, it accounts for less than three per cent of the country's employment. The consequences of Norway developing into a one-product country would be severe.

As a major exporter of energy, comparable to Kuwait and Nigeria in its tonnes of oil equivalent production, Norway has boasted a substantial trade surplus for at least the past five years - it has not had to borrow abroad since 1980 - and its current account surplus is expected to approach \$3.5 billion (about £2.4 billion) this year.

Without the income from oil and gas and associated industries, however, that surplus would become a deficit of about \$6 billion. That hidden potential for the kind of trouble taken for granted by most other countries is evident in the north, where the OECD has identified more than 100 towns based on one company, many of which have become uncompetitive in international markets as wage claims based on the rocketing pay scales of off-shore workers have spread.

The government might be prepared to let a few of the shakier industries go to the wall; but there is unlikely to be much bloodletting.

For one thing, a "Conservative" administration is not the same animal as in a British context; for another, faith persists in the continuation of the present international economic recovery (non-oil and gas exports are expected to rise by about four per cent this year) and in the ability of the Norwegians to survive the extinction of traditional sources of income - the collapse of the herring fisheries and the wartime destruction of the northern forests are just two examples -

should the worst come to the worst. Government subsidies are likely to continue where necessary for the time being.

Although Norway has a declared, and aggressively pursued, policy of encouraging two-way trade with Third World countries, most of its trade in goods is with other industrialized countries: Western Europe (EEC and EFTA), the United States, Canada and Japan account for about 90 per cent of both imports and exports.

The decline in Norway's total net foreign debt has been far less dramatic than the current account surpluses might suggest, a consequence of the strong dollar. As a proportion of the gross domestic product, however, it has fallen sharply, from 43 per cent in 1979 to 17 per cent at the beginning of the year.

Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse, one of the largest commercial banks, is rather less optimistic about the future than some other internal observers. In a review last month of the new government's economic programme for 1986, it is adamant that "the question is... not whether Norwegian

policy must be revised, but when".

Consumer prices in trading partner countries are expected to rise more slowly in 1986 than this year, and "raw material prices, interest rate trends and high unemployment entail good possibilities that the rate of price rise will be slower further in subsequent years. At the same time, the National Budget indicates that the rate of inflation will rise rather than fall in Norway.

"Prices in Norway in 1987 may thus rise twice as fast as for our trading partners", who are also, of course, competitors, and "in 1988 and 1989... the difference might be even greater".

Noting that "the high interest rate in Norway is out of step internationally", the bank calls for a tighter fiscal policy as "the key to bringing Norway's rate of inflation on a level with our trading partners".

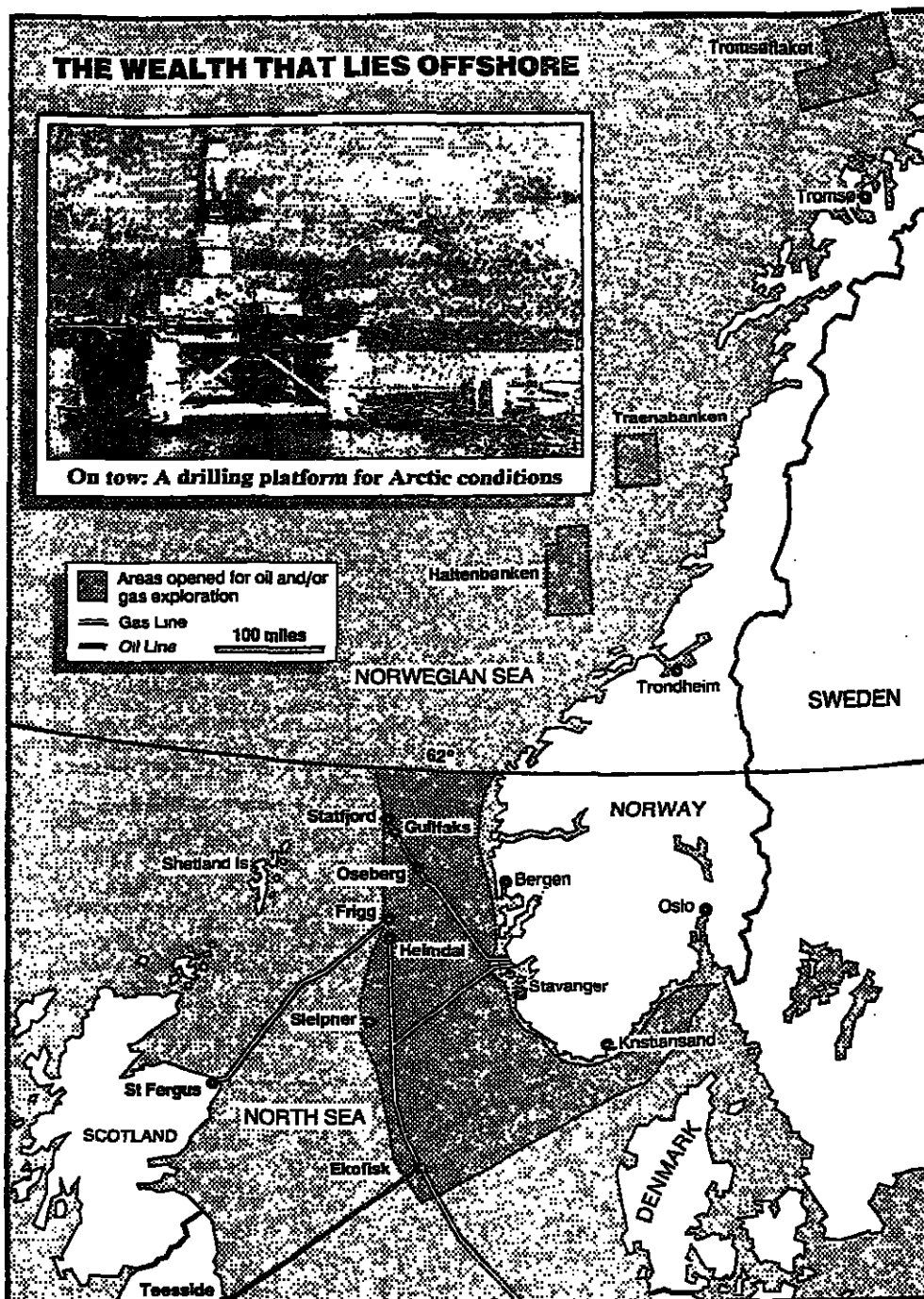
Norway's relationship with Europe has always been contentious: one political cliché would have it that the slower becomes the subject of national debate every 10 years.

After the surprising rejection of membership by a narrow margin in 1972, a quick-thinking government formulated a policy that has clearly worked well ever since.

"We want", said Mr Trygve Bratteli, the Prime Minister, "a close and open relationship with the EEC member countries. Norway's 'no' to membership in the EEC was not a 'no' to co-operation in Europe. ... If we are to solve the problems ahead of us, yesterday's strife must not be allowed to paralyse our actions today and in days to come."

"Our country must not be a passive recipient of the side effects from the EEC co-operation; our chief task is to promote Norway's interests as effectively as possible." Quite.

TS



Expensive, cold and almost dry

Norway is cold and expensive. Much of the time you can't get a drink, and even if you can you can't afford it. The natives speak a funny language that sounds uncannily like English at times but goes up and down like a yo-yo; they start work very early in the morning and, in fact, seldom do anything else, pausing only to eat herrings at their desks or commit suicide.

That at least is the view, only slightly exaggerated, of the Dordogne and Benidorm sets, a cross-section that counts for much of the British tourist market. The Norwegians themselves, who do very well out of the shoals of Americans quartering the country each year in search of their Scandinavian roots, have made no great effort to change British attitudes, although there has been a flurry of activity in the past year or two to avert a threat to the venerable ferry service between Bergen and Tyneside.

Ironically, Norway, with its magnificent fishing rivers and hunting terrain - like the most splendid Scottish estate, but larger than life - was for many years a virtual holiday fiefdom of the English aristocracy, who left occasional traces in the form of startlingly perfect Georgian-style country houses or the abiding anglophilia of many Norwegians.

Such tourist enthusiasm for Norway as the British can muster nowadays tends to centre on the western side, the fjord country, around the resort city of Voss, and a relentless pursuit of ever more spectacular scenery. Those who disregard the general view of Oslo as a sleepy capital not worth bothering with are rewarded by the discovery of an old-world charm that is in ever-shorter supply elsewhere in Europe.

TS

10. October 1217.

"Dei gratia dei gratia Dagino eadem gratia Regi Norwegie salutem. Immensas Nobilitatis vestre referimus gratiarum actiones de hiis, que per litteras vestras et prudentem virum abbatem de Eysa nobis significastis, volentes et desiderantes fedus pacis et dilectionis libenter nobiscum inire, et nobis confederari. Bene autem placet et placebit nobis quod terre nostre communes sint, ut mercatores et homines, que sint de potestate vestra, libere et sine impedimento terram nostram adire possint, et homines et mercatores nostri similiter vestram, dum tamen litteras patentes super hoc nobis destinetis, et nos vobis nostras transmittamus..."

This is the beginning of a letter written by King Henry III of England to King Haakon III (Sverreson) of Norway on October 10, 1217, agreeing in principle to free trade and good will between the two countries. As the first agreement on paper between the UK and Norway, it paved the way to excellent trading relations for almost 800 years. We intend to do our best to prolong these traditions for another 800 years -

Norway Trade Centre
20 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5NE
Tel: 01-839 6261

Strict lessons in oiling the economy

Almost 20 years ago, when oil and gas were first discovered on the Norwegian continental shelf in the North Sea, the country had no direct experience of petroleum operations. Advanced levels of research and industrial technology, however, and centuries of experience as a maritime and fishery nation, meant that Norway was in a strong position to exploit its new resources, writes Tony Samways.

The ever-present fear of the disruptive effect of the new wealth on such a small country has led successive governments to keep extraction of oil and gas to a moderate rate, in theory an annual output of not more than 90 million tonnes of oil equivalent (t.o.e.), barely two per cent of the total world output. But even that level is unlikely to be reached much before the end of the century.

Estimates of existing petroleum reserves are uncertain: only their vastness is not in doubt. The Petroleum Directorate puts recoverable reserves south of the 62nd parallel at 4.5 billion t.o.e., and it is thought that north of the line reserves may be even greater.

Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, has benefited in the past year from its masters' preoccupation with protecting society from the worst excesses of the oil boom. Until 1984, its national obligations were total: the company was forced by law to conduct all its business, from exploration to

refining to retailing, through Norwegian industries.

Suddenly, with an income approaching 40 billion kroner (about £3.5 billion), Statoil had become the nation's largest industrial company, and forecasts showed its potential would grow larger than that of most other Norwegian companies combined by the year 2000.

The government grip was loosened - in self defence, as it were - and the

Fiasco that was almost a devastating blow

company was set free on an international orgy of expansion and acquisition that the *Financial Times* earlier this year compared to a new round of Viking invasions, launched, ironically, while the so-called Seven Sisters of the industry were in decline.

The new freedom sparked a national debate on the degree of State interference necessary or desirable in a nationalized company that was now expected to behave as aggressively as if it were a purely commercial operation, a debate that is unlikely to die down.

It is perhaps just as well that Statoil had so many other interests, and that its heady early expansion coincided with the Sleipner fiasco last February. Whitehall's decision to renege on a

commitment between the British Gas Corporation and Statoil to buy £20 billion worth of gas from the Sleipner field - a veto, after more than two years of negotiations, that has yet to be satisfactorily explained, in the view of many in the industry - could have dealt a devastating blow to the Norwegian economy, no less than to Anglo-Norwegian relations.

In fact, long-term projections suggest that the Norwegians will come out of the affair rather better than the British. Short-term, phase two of the Gullfaks development alone has taken up much of the slack; and it is as certain as anything can be in such a volatile industry that the Sleipner reserves will eventually come into their own.

Statoil is phlegmatic, as it can afford to be, about the loss of what would have been the biggest trade deal in British history. "We don't have feelings in this case, we only register things", a spokesman said loftily.

The fields already scheduled for development are thought to contain reserves of about one billion t.o.e. Of those most recently developed, Heimdal and Gullfaks are considered the most immediately important. Expanding operations in the north, however, most significantly in the Oseberg, Haltenbanken and Tromsøflaket, could change the picture entirely.

Norway's own demand for oil and gas is only about 9 million tonnes; with

production running at over 50 million tonnes annually, the surplus available for export is the equivalent of the combined needs of Sweden and Denmark.

Concessions on the Norwegian shelf are granted under tight conditions. Statoil, for example, automatically takes 50-80 per cent in each concession; foreign licensees are also required to set up a Norwegian subsidiary and a base in Norway.

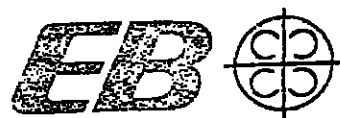
Perhaps the most stringent control of all was passed last July, empowering the oil ministry to order the development of a field against the will of the licensee if that development is felt to be in the national interest. Despite moves earlier this year to ease some of the restrictions, arguments erupt with some regularity, both nationally and with frustrated licensees (or unsuccessful applicants for concessions).

It is perhaps ironic that this embarrassment of energy riches should have fallen on a country that consumes far more electricity per capita, because of its near-infinite reserves of hydropower, than any other country in the world.

It is unlikely that the price of electricity will ever rise sufficiently to make oil as crucial to domestic energy needs as it sometimes threatens to become to the economy as a whole.

TS

Norway's largest telecommunications, electronics and cable corporation



HEAD OFFICE
BERGERVEIEN 12, PO BOX 98, N-1360 NESBU, NORWAY.
TEL: +47-2-84 30 60 TLX: 71723 telex n. TELEFAX: 84 89 62

BERGEN
 INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
 NORWAY
 21 MAY - 1 JUNE
 Programme brochure available from mid-February
 Tickets from mid-March
 MUSIC - OPERA - DANCE - THEATRE
 Further information:
 Bergen International Festival
 Box 183, 5001 Bergen, NORWAY
 Tel: 5-320400

N S R TRAVEL BUREAU

NORWEGIAN STATE RAILWAYS TRAVEL BUREAU
 Norway House
 21/24 Cockspur Street
 London SW1Y 5DA
 Tel.: 01-930 6666
 Telex: 28380

Ask for brochures from the leading Tour Operator and Travel Agent specialising on Norway and the rest of Scandinavia.

☐ Skiing Holiday to Norway
☐ Summer Holidays to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland
☐ Low Cost Flights/City Breaks to major Scandinavian cities (Taxi not required)

Name
 Address

SPRING TIME IN NORWAY

A REFRESHING EXPERIENCE

TRAVEL IN COMFORT AND STYLE WITH
NORWAY LINE

Spring is the time of the year when nature awakens - when wild flowers burst in the long awaited sunshine and fruit trees are laden with blossom along the mighty fjord and snow topped mountains. The time when nature offers a feast, for photographers and artists alike, served against a back drop reflecting Norway's folklore and breathtaking mountains and fjords.

In May and June many forms of culture are celebrated in Griegs town, Bergen, and Stavanger with it's fascinating combination of the traditional and contemporary. The now world famous Bergen Music Festival attracts renowned artists and musicians from far and wide.

Spring time in Norway is a refreshing and beautiful experience which must be experienced - discover mildly perfumed fresh air and crystal clear lakes and fjords.

Only Norway Line can sail you in comfortable Norwegian style to the heart of Norway's Fjord District. Sailing three times a week, from Newcastle to Bergen and Stavanger, on M/S «VENUS» - a very special ship with a fine reputation for winter cruising.

Choose from our wide selection of holidays and short breaks or perhaps one of our «Go as you please» arrangements - ideal for the more independent traveller to Norway.

For a free copy of our colour brochure please visit your usual travel agent or contact Norway Line.

Welcome onboard!

THE NORWEGIAN EXPERIENCE AIT



Tyne Commission Quay, Albert Edward Dock
 North Shields, NE29 6EA, Tel.: 0632-565555

P.O. Box 4004 - 5015 Bergen, Norway
 Tel.: (05) 32 27 80 - Telex 40 425 NLNE

SPECIAL REPORT

NORWAY/3

Buying into Britain,
from fish to micros

The opening by Crown Prince Harald this week of the British headquarters of Norsk Data, the computer company, marks the latest surge in the wave of Norwegian investment which has swept into Britain during the past few years. By the end of 1984, 74 manufacturing and 177 sales subsidiaries were operating in Britain and a further 48 companies were involved in banking, insurance and other financial services.

Having moved several times since 1980 to keep pace with rapid expansion, Norsk Data has now settled in Benham, a beautiful 18th century mansion outside Newbury, Berkshire. The company, one of the leading European producers of minicomputers, bought the house and 110 acres for £800,000 and then proceeded to restore it and to add a modern block in the grounds. Work on a second extension will start next year.

Ten people moved from London to Norsk Data's first office in Newbury in late 1980. Today 200 are employed at Benham, and there is room in the present buildings for a further 100.

Sales almost doubled each year to reach nearly £7 million in 1984. The figure for 1985 is expected to be between £10 million and £12 million and the company thinks it will be able to sustain 65 per cent annual growth after that.

Its first customers were technical and scientific institutions but the market has since widened to include commerce,

industry, defence, higher education and local authorities. Norsk Data is particularly pleased with an order from the Lloyd's Underwriters Non-Marine Claims Office in the City - worth £500,000 initially, with £200,000 to follow - which it won against competition from IBM.

Among the attractions of Britain to the parent company in Oslo is the availability of computer engineers. Norsk Data set up a research and development section in its British subsidiary in 1983 and next year is expected to at least double its staff from the present level of 30. It has also gone into a joint venture with Rascal to work on artificial intelligence.

Second, the company is making use of British marketing skills, an area in which Norway has been traditionally weak. This is graphically illustrated by the fact that when the British subsidiary advertises on television next January it will be a "first" for the group as a whole.

Sales drive into
EEC countries

Norsk Data's investment of about £10 million in Britain is part of a drive into the EEC. In West Germany the company has bought the Dietz computer business and with it a CAD/CAM system called Technovision. In France it has reached an agreement with MATRA under which the French company markets Norsk Data products locally and in Italy,

Spain and Portugal. MATRA is to manufacture in France, paying royalties to Norsk Data, and the two will co-operate in R & D.

European expansion has also been a feature of Norsk Hydro's activities in the 1980s. One of the biggest fertilizer producers in the world and Norway's second largest company in terms of sales, it has invested overseas with the huge profits made from North Sea oil and gas. Between 1981 and 1983 it put about £100 million into Britain alone.

First it bought two PVC companies, which it merged. Then it acquired Fison's fertilizer division at Immingham for £50 million and is now to spend a further £80 million on building a nitric acid and ammonium nitrate plant there.

Finally, it bought a fish farming company in Scotland. Atlantic salmon is the main product but it has started commercial breeding of turbot and is trying to do the same with Dover sole.

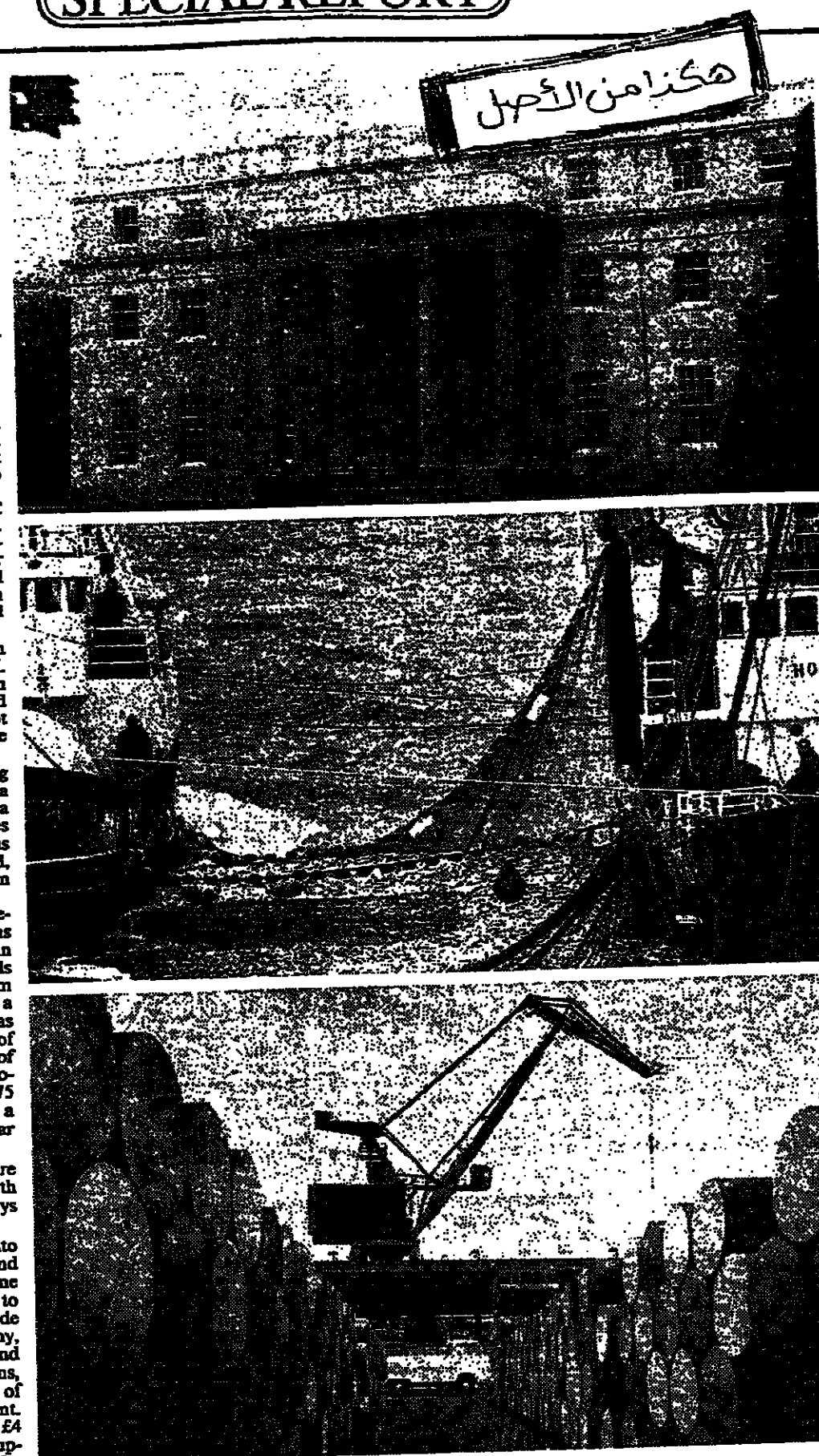
Norsk Hydro's spending spree in Britain was part of a move into bulk chemicals at a time when other companies were getting out. Acquisitions have included NSM in Holland, Sopar in Sweden and Veba in West Germany.

Elkem is another big Norwegian company (eighth in terms of turnover) to have invested in Britain. It bought two steel mills in the late 1970s but sold them in May this year as part of a general move out of steel. It has a 25 per cent share of Alcoa of Great Britain, a subsidiary of the American aluminium producer, and this year took a 75 per cent stake in Crystalox, a metal refining company near Oxford.

Elkem sales to Britain are worth about £100 million, with aluminium and ferro alloys accounting for 80 per cent.

The wish to break into the British offshore oil and gas market led Maritime Hydraulics of Kristiansand to set up a subsidiary on this side of the North Sea. The company, which is based near Leeds and staffed entirely by Britons, subcontracts the fabrication of cranes and drilling equipment. It has sold twin cranes worth £4 million for multi-purpose support vessels being built by Sunderland Shipbuilders.

Simon Scott Plummer



Traditional lines: (top) Norsk Data's 18th century headquarters in Berkshire; (middle) fishing in the North Sea; and aluminium at Elkem's Lista smelter in Norway

Foreign invasion by
the money men

Commenting on the Norwegian banking scene earlier this year a leading banker said: "We have a completely new financial climate here now. More has happened in the past 18 months than in the previous 25 years."

The Norwegians are not noted for being forthcoming about financial success and there is a distinct Scottish canniness in their attitude towards making money and making money work for them. But all that is changing.

Liberalization of the banking legislation just over a year ago, which has allowed foreign banks into the country, has acted as a stimulus for more open activity.

After much deliberation the government decided last January to grant licences to seven of the 10 foreign banks which had applied for them. The first to do business was Citibank, which has had a representative in Oslo for many years.

There are strict limitations on the newcomers' activities, including the proviso that the working language must be Norwegian. Other restrictions apply to equity holding in Norwegian companies and financial institutions and a ban on subordinated loans.

Provisional estimates suggest that the newcomers will have a relatively small share of the credit market, which is put at around 3.5 billion kroner (about £310 million), and there is little apprehension in most domestic banking circles.

Trond R. Reinertsen, managing director of the Norwegian Bankers' Association, which has been urging the government to permit foreign banking operations says: "It is absolutely impossible for an economy like ours to forbid foreign banks here. Most of us like to think that we are becoming more outward looking."

The FOREX (foreign exchange market) is the current centre of attention. Until the end of 1984 banks were required by law to invest a

proportion of their assets in bonds, which accounted for the phenomenal activity in the bond market.

This regulation has been relaxed and the government has also adopted a more liberal attitude towards interest rates and allowed the introduction of commercial paper or negotiable certificates.

"We are now taking the first steps towards a much freer capital market system," Finn Strom-Gundersen, deputy managing director of Bergen Bank, said.

Banks can also make kroner loans to overseas borrowers and can compete with foreign banks in placing the Bank of Norway's foreign reserves (about \$10 million or £6.7 billion) and its strong balance of payments surplus. This was about \$4 billion at the end of last year.

Kroner loans to
overseas borrowers

Oil companies, which work in US dollars, have to purchase large quantities of Norwegian kroner at forward rates twice a year in order to pay taxes to the government, which must be in kroner. This creates enormous activity in the FOREX spot market. The three major banks, Christiania Bank and Bergen Bank - have a daily turnover on the spot market in US dollars of an estimated \$9 billion to \$10 billion.

With the arrival of the foreign banks, an injection of more financial talent, especially in foreign exchange dealings, and a more liberal fiscal policy, overseas investors and bankers are paying more attention to Oslo.

Since last spring a government-appointed committee has been studying proposals to allow foreign investors to acquire larger shareholdings in Norwegian companies. These have been limited to 10 per cent for banks, 20 per cent for industrial companies and 40 per cent for shipping groups. Just a year ago a secondary stock market was opened to trade in shares of small businesses.

The Kirkegaten, where many of the 30 banks have their offices, is rapidly turning into a mini-Wall Street, confirming that Oslo is set to become Scandinavia's fastest-growing financial centre.

Michael Frenchman

BRITISH TRADE WITH NORWAY (in £m)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Including oil and gas products					
Exports	791	877	925	829	988.4
Imports	1440	1943	2023	2821	3852.7
Balance	-649	-1066	-1098	-1992	-2864.3
Excluding oil and gas products					
Exports	567.9	602.1	636.7	655.4	839.5
Imports	739.6	820.0	897.9	785.0	912.7
Balance	-151.7	-117.9	-261.2	-129.6	-73.2
SHARE OF NORWEGIAN IMPORTS (%) (ranking)					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Britain	14.9 (2)	13.5 (3)	11.8 (3)	10.4 (3)	10.3 (3)
West Germany	13.8 (2)	14.7 (2)	15.5 (2)	14.7 (2)	14.5 (2)
Sweden	18.6 (1)	18.4 (1)	17.1 (1)	18.8 (1)	17.2 (1)
United States	8.0 (4)	9.2 (4)	9.2 (4)	9.1 (4)	9.0 (4)
Excluding oil and gas products					
Britain	8.4 (4)	9.0 (4)	7.7 (4)	7.8 (4)	7.4 (4)
West Germany	15.8 (2)	16.1 (2)	16.8 (2)	15.5 (2)	15.2 (2)
Sweden	18.7 (1)	17.6 (1)	18.1 (1)	19.8 (1)	17.7 (1)
United States	9.2 (3)	10.1 (3)	9.8 (3)	9.7 (3)	9.5 (3)

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

OUR OPPORTUNITY IN BRITAIN IS NOW

"There will always be room for the best in the business. We must therefore require of ourselves that in all the branches where we choose to become involved we must be among the leaders, that we must always provide the best service for our customers, have the best plants, the best technology,

the strongest market positions, the most efficient transport systems, the most competent employees, the best working relations. These are ambitious goals, but goals which we must constantly strive towards and to which our whole organisation at all levels must be committed."

Torvild Aakvaag, President.

We make sense out of energy

Norsk Hydro of Norway has a long tradition of converting energy into the raw materials of industry. It started with hydroelectric power at the beginning of the century. The end product: nitrogenous fertilizers. Today North Sea oil and gas have become the company's other main energy resource. The end products: petroleum deriva-

tives, petrochemicals and plastics, fertilizers, industrial chemicals and gases, synthetic resins and explosives. And the electric power is now the energy base for the production of steadily increasing quantities of the light metals aluminium and magnesium both vital to modern industry.

Bygdeløst 2, 0257 Oslo 2, Norway. Tel. (+47 2) 43 21 00. Tlx. 78350 n

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Will the undoing of Opec be good for employment?

There is one remarkable common feature of the economic forecasts which have appeared, like leather diaries, the usual month before Christmas. Sweet or sour, they almost all suggest the economy will follow one good resolution for 1986. Unemployment will stop rising, and, indeed, may even come down.

Because this opinion embraces some rather different views on economic growth, it suggests some rather fundamental change. To start with, the City University Business School, which today adds its report to the pile, in its "base run", The CUBS suggests the economy will grow by a healthy 3.7 per cent. Now this is way out at the optimistic end of the spectrum. It suggests Britain's underlying growth rate (stripping out the confusions caused by the miners' strike) is actually speeding up. So it is not surprising, perhaps, that the CUBS expects unemployment to fall. It is still remarkable that its "base run" suggests registered unemployment will come down by some 370,000 in a single year.

It is much more remarkable that the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, which published its review last Thursday, also muttered that unemployment "may even decline slightly" next year. For the National Institute believes the economy is slowing down. It is forecasting only half the growth suggested by the CUBS. The Institute is at the gloomy end of the spectrum, projecting a mere 1.9 per cent growth in 1986.

Over the past four years, we have managed a growth good but faster than that without denting unemployment. In 1982, gross domestic product rose over 2 per cent; but unemployment rose 360,000. In 1983, GDP rose well over 3 per cent; but unemployment still rose nearly a quarter of a million.

These figures, taken from the National Institute, have been adjusted for changes in the way the register of unemployment is compiled, so they can be directly compared with present forecasts. And even the National Institute's forecast suggests a fall of 130,000 in the number of adult jobs.

There are still those, like the Confederation of British Industry, who believe that the British economy can add another 2½ per cent to output without doing more than stabilize the level of unemployment. However, even that would be a significant change from the relentless rise of the last five years.

Why? Well, one obvious answer is the proliferation of government employment schemes. The Institute, for one, says it would be forecasting a further unemployment rise without them. However, some more profound changes are taking place.

Unemployment has stabilized over the past six months, without the help of the new employment measures, which are yet to take effect. The number of people on special schemes this September was formidable 671,000; but it had actually been falling since the previous year. Registered adult unemployment, meanwhile, has - seasonally-adjusted - been broadly stable since the spring.

This is not because of a strong rise in the number of jobs. We do not yet have full figures for September; but those for the previous quarter suggest the rise in employment was, for all ministers' brave words, pretty notional. In manufacturing, jobs were disappearing again, after a brief pause: in the services, they were appearing only slowly. Adjusting for the shift to part-time work, the number of "full-time equivalents" of employees actually fell 30,000 in the first half of 1985. It is only because self-employment is clearly rising strongly that the total number of jobs in Britain is actually going up.

Well, this is where the international comparisons beloved of government ministers may be admitted. We have still been doing rather better, recently, than most of the rest of Europe, where employment has plainly declined. There are four reasons - two economic, one demographic, and one a mixture of social trends and government tax-benefit policies - why Britain has had so much more unemployment for a given rate of growth. While three of them may be about to

change, there is a danger the fourth may get worse.

To start, most simply, with demography. The population of working age rose by an average of 180,000 a year between 1977 and 1984; between now and 1989 it will rise only half as fast. The school-leavers of the late 1980s are the steadily scantier fruits of a falling birth rate in the early 1970s; meanwhile a bulge of babies born after the First World War is passing out of the labour force and on to the pension.

The CUBS builds into its projections a further trend, towards less work after retirement. At the same time, it assumes that married women will not be flooding on to the labour market at quite the speed that they rushed into the new part-time jobs over the past four years. This, of course, would mean that more of tomorrow's new jobs would have to be filled by people presently in the dole queue. It is possible this social trend towards part-time work, which has hugely increased the number of working women, will slow a little, particularly if the Government hurries up its changes in taxes and benefits. More intriguingly, there is one aspect of the CUBS projections that suggests economic change in the same direction.

The CUBS vision of boom is based largely on the idea that falling fuel and raw material prices are going to give a "supply side" boost to the economy. And, most particularly, that the greatest beneficiaries will be the most intensive users of fuel and raw materials, which means manufacturing. In other words, we are about to experience a reversal of the first "Opec effect" on the British economy, when rising oil prices inflicted a double blow on the competitiveness of British manufacturing industry.

This is important, for its effects not just on output, but on the balance between employment and unemployment. On the face of it, manufacturing looks the least hopeful source of extra jobs. Even when things are going well, the rapid rises in productivity mean that manufacturing needs fewer people to produce every little bit of extra output than other industries, where productivity rises more slowly. However, extra manufacturing jobs have the greatest impact on the dole queue.

The National Institute, for its part, reckons that only one in five extra jobs in the services reduces the dole queue, while nine out of ten extra manufacturing jobs are reflected in a drop in registered unemployment. This is because more manufacturing jobs are full-time, and in typically male occupations. One of the two main economic reasons why registered unemployment has risen so relentlessly is that the economy has swung from manufacturing to services. If the balance of productive advantage swings back a little towards manufacturing, therefore, it will be easier to match registered job-seekers with jobs.

If not, the kind of economic dreamland forecast by the CUBS might actually be fraught with inflationary danger. For there is an increasing body of evidence that mismatching shrinks the labour market. That is, quite a small fall in unemployment could tighten the labour market and push up pay. Since the fourth, and most intractable reason why we are getting so few jobs for each snipped of economic growth is the rising real cost of labour, this is a deeply worrying prospect.

In reality, however, the CUBS's optimism on jobs, unemployment and output are closely related. If we do get some kind of reverse Opec effect of the kind described, then we will not get the sparkling growth rates, or the falling dole queue, or the tighter labour market. The CUBS's optimism is, it must be said, somewhat undermined by its own detailed analysis of the performance of British industrial companies, which suggests such recovery as we have experienced in manufacturing is already fading out and the 18 per cent of industrial companies are still at risk of bankruptcy. If we are experiencing the inverse of 1973-74, it is taking its time to show through.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

IoD highlights lack of women at top

By Teresa Poole

For the first time in the Institute of Directors' 82-year history, it is holding a major conference for women today. It will consider why so few women reach the top of their businesses or professions.

The IoD has 1,100 women members, but this represents just 3 per cent of the membership. It is estimated that only

one in 50 British directors is a woman.

Sir John Hoskins, director-general of the IoD, said: "The two areas of concern which the conference is addressing are women's own motivation and flexible working hours. Women make very effective business leaders and it is a pity to let so much talent go to waste."

In a recent survey of women members, the IoD discovered that half blamed male prejudice as an obstacle.

Only 5 per cent of top civil servants, 1 per cent of bank managers, 7 per cent of architects, 1 per cent of engineers, and 11 per cent of barristers are women.

Follow the leader, page 11

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week

FT Ind Ord	1,135.4 (+49.3)
FT All Share	680.64 (+17.6)
FT Govt Securities	83.85 (+0.83)
FT-SE 100	1,451.0 (+47.1)
Bargains	32,860
Datastream USM	108.91 (+0.19)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,484.33 (+29.24)
Nikkei Dow	12,759.33 (+121.89)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,712.82 (-23.28)
Sydney: AO	591.3 (-12)
Amsterdam	238.7 (+3.2)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1,773.4 (+75.4)
Brussels	
Generale	982.34 (+63.43)
Paris: CAC	246.8 (+13.8)
Zurich	
SKA General	484.20 (+15.1)

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week

London:	
\$1.4525 (+0.0322)	
DM 3.7445 (+0.0164)	
SwFr 3.0616 (+0.0082)	
FF 11.4091 (+0.04)	
Yen 232.31 (+2.02)	
Index: 80.1 (+0.59)	
New York:	
\$1.4625 (+0.0085)	

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Chamberlain Phillips, Durhill Holdings, Leigh Interests, Marshall's Halifax, Merrydown Wine, Norton Opex, Prontaprint Holdings, Sakers International, Sheraton Securities International, Southwest Resources, Spitting Trust, TR Technology Investment Trust.

Finals: British Empire Securities and General Trust, Carroll Industries, Radio City (Merseyside), Share Drug Stores.

TOMORROW - Interim: Alphabetic, Apricot Computers, Bassett Foods, BPD Industries, Carless Capital & Leonard (amended), Crown House, David Dixon Group, Fashion and General Investment, Garmore - American Securities, Harbrow, Robert Kitchen Taylor, FH Lloyd, Monks Investment Trust, Parkland Textile Holdings, Rothmans International, Thomas Warrington & Sons.

Finals: J H Fenner, Murray Growth Trust, Stiva Group.

CBI forecasts manufacturing growth of 2.5% next year

By David Young

The Confederation of British Industry today forecasts continued growth in manufacturing industry boosted by higher consumer spending, but gives a warning that the expected improvements will not be enough to bring down unemployment significantly.

The CBI says it expects that: ● Output will rise by about 2.5 per cent next year and 2 per cent in 1987.

● In 1986 and 1987 consumer spending will take over from export sales and private investment as the main stimulus to growth.

● Inflation could fall as low as 3.5 per cent in the spring with the underlying trend showing a 4.5 per cent rate in the second half of 1986.

However, Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI's Economic Situation Committee, said: "The forecast of continued growth in the overall



David Wigglesworth: business conditions picking up.

economy is encouraging, but the projected increases in output are not expected to be enough to bring down unemployment. "Business conditions seem to be picking up again after the slowdown of recent months. Better order books are being reported by many companies, though some sectors are facing considerable difficulties."

Mr Wigglesworth also repeated the CBI's recent calls for a lower sterling rate and a cut in interest rates. He said: "The recovery in export business is due in part to the more competitive level of sterling against the Deutschmark."

From the peak of DM4.08 to the pound in July it now stands at DM2.74. This is an improvement, although it is still too high.

Fierce competition throughout industry is keeping manufacturers' price increases at the lowest level for 18 years. This is a very positive influence on the projected fall in inflation.

"We must now get interest rates down to the level of our principal competing nations and remove the unnecessary cost burden on British industry."

The CBI adds that its forecasts for the economy are slightly less bullish than those of the Chancellor's Autumn Statement, but says the difference is

well within the margin of forecasting error and that in any case economic performance during a period of recovery has tended to be better than expected by most forecasters.

The CBI Scotland's director, Mr John Davidson, has added to the plea for a reduction in interest rates. He said yesterday: "The manufacturing sector appears to be facing problems related to high interest rates."

"The result has been especially severe for smaller firms whose liquidity has been squeezed by late payment by larger customers. Consequently, a number of new start-ups have found themselves lacking sufficient capital to support customers' credit and have had to go out of business."

Mr Davidson also said that the Government Business Expansion Scheme might have lost momentum in Scotland and that Scottish industry was less optimistic.

Tap pension surplus to cut taxes, says LBS

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent

The Government could cut the standard rate of income tax by 1.5 pence in the pound a year for 10 years by tapping pension fund surpluses, according to the London Business School.

The school's *Financial Outlook*, published today, says that such action would be possible within existing legislation and would not fall foul of the Chancellor's promise, at the time of the last Budget, to consult fully before changing pension tax arrangements.

The LBS calculates, on what are described as cautious assumptions that pension funds have surpluses of £50 billion. This is the excess of what is required to meet pension commitments.

The LBS says that the £50 billion surplus, on pension fund assets of more than £250 billion, is likely to be an underestimate because many funds are valued well below market prices.

Even so, the elimination of pension fund surpluses would have a dramatic effect on both Government and company finances. Over a 10-year period, it would cut industry's labour costs by £5 billion a year. It would also benefit the Inland Revenue by £1.75 billion through reductions in tax relief.

The LBS says that all that is required to release this cash is for the Inland Revenue to require pension funds to report on the size of their surplus and to insist that they disappear.

There are three ways in which companies can eliminate surpluses on their pension funds.

First, the lump sum claw-back approach, involves a straight cash transfer from the fund to the company. This was attempted by Gomme Holdings, but permission was refused by the Inland Revenue. However, Redfern National Glass was allowed to take £1.7 million out of its pension fund.

Second, suspending contributions has been followed by Lucas and, after failing with its lump sum clawback, Gomme Holdings. A contribution holiday is saving Gomme £150,000 a year until the end of the century.

Third, by enhancing benefits and lump sums paid to members, up to a maximum for which tax relief is obtained.

The LBS says that its ideas for getting rid of pension fund surpluses fit in with the Government's tax-cutting ambitions.

Forex trade 'up to \$150m daily'

Foreign exchange trading is running at \$150 million (£103 million) a day, according to a survey carried out by the Group of Thirty, a New York consultative group on international economic and monetary affairs. This is double the rate of five years ago.

The main reason for the expansion has been the amount of worldwide investment and trade in new financial securities.

The survey was carried out between May and August this year.

Rapid growth of US debt unsustainable, says Fed

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US central bank, has urged the adoption of strong collective measures to reform the tax system and lower the federal deficit.

In a report to congress, he said that the unprecedented rise in debt had been triggered in part by the current tax code, which encouraged house holds and businesses to finance purchases with debt rather than with savings or equity.

Mr Volcker's warning came as weary members of the House completed a marathon weekend session in which they agreed on the first substantive tax reform measure to emerge from Congress during President Reagan's presidency.

The broad measure would cut individual taxes by an average of 8.4 per cent and raise corporate taxes by an estimated

\$126 billion over a five-year period.

A vote on the measures will be taken next month.

At the same time, both houses have completed work on a mandatory deficit reduction bill, which has been sent to the White House where it faces a possible veto by Mr Reagan.

The balanced budget amendment would reduce the Federal deficit to \$171 billion in fiscal 1986 and wipe it out by 1991 with equally deep cuts in domestic and defence spending, opposed by Mr Reagan.

The study completed by the Federal Reserve Board said the unprecedented scene of US debt growth since 1981 was destabilising the world economy.

It raised sharply the risk exposure of both individuals and corporations to sudden changes in the economy such as

an unforeseen rise in interest rates, and it raised the spectre of burdensome debt service costs in the future to foreigners who were financing the credit growth associated with the Federal deficit.

It had led to the vastly increased use of junk bonds, leveraged buyouts, securitized loans and other destabilizing techniques.

The Fed's report said that the magnitude and distribution of risks were not clear.

Mr Volcker, who described the rapid growth of US debt as "unsustainable", said that current trends were incompatible over time with economic and financial stability.

He noted that the percentage increase in outstanding domestic non-financial debt in 1984 was more than 14 per cent, the biggest on record.

'Inflation hits poor most'

By Our Economics Correspondent

The poor have been hit hardest by inflation, the Institute for Fiscal Studies says. Poor families lose out when benefits are increased in line with the retail price index.

An article in *Fiscal Studies*, published yesterday, brings out important differences in the effect of inflation on different types of family.

From 1974 to 1982, a period for which full data were available, single people suffered more from inflation than large families. Pensioners and the

unemployed have experienced a bigger cost of living increase than those in work.

The results show that what appeared to be a 23 per cent real rise in the state pension over this period was in fact only an 18 per cent rise. The apparent real increase of 5 per cent in other social security benefits was negligible.

The Institute says that the Government should monitor more closely the inflation experienced by different groups and take this into account

Harvey Nichols might be sold

Mr Ralph Halpern, chairman and chief executive of The Burton Group, yesterday declined to promise that he would not sell Harvey Nichols the Knightsbridge department store acquired when Burton took over Debenhams this summer.

In an interview on the Channel Four Business Programme, Mr Halpern was asked if he planned to sell the store. He said: "We hope not. We hope to look carefully at all Debenhams property."

IN BRIEF

Imps stake confirmed

Imperial Group, the Embassy cigarettes and Courage beer combine, confirmed yesterday that a 3 per cent stake in the company had been bought by Barclay Brothers, the hotel operators.

But a spokesman refused to comment on reports that Imperial Group was planning a merger with United Biscuits.

On Friday Imperial Group completed the sale of Howard Johnson's hotels and motor lodge franchises to Prime Motor Inns of Fairfield, New Jersey, for \$235 million.

Hoskins seeks BES support

Hoskins Brewery, advised by Oceana Asset Management, the London licensed dealer, is looking for £2.1 million through the Business Expansion Scheme.

Hoskins has been operating at a loss for the past three years, but it is now projecting pretax profits of £48,000 for the year to March 1986, rising to £178,000 in year two and to £302,000 in year three. The projections are based on the maximum subscription being reached.

Hoskins hopes to take on another 18 employees.

US bank fails

Allen County Bank and Trust of Leo, Indiana, became the 107th United States bank to fail this year, with the weekend announcement by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation that its deposits have been assumed by Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis.

Britain and Japan have agreed to develop jointly an automatic translation telephone which would act as an interpreter between callers, according to an unconfirmed report in the Japanese daily *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*.

More divers

The number of divers operating in the North Sea has more than doubled since oil production started in 1974, according to the Association of Offshore Diving Contractors, which reports 2,362 "at work" in July.

Debt warning

Her Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss mediator in South Africa's efforts to restructure its foreign bank debts, gave a warning in a newspaper interview in Geneva that he expected Pretoria to extend unilaterally its moratorium on repayments on its \$24 billion (£17 billion) foreign debt beyond the end of 1985.

Thames Water

UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF RESULTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1985.

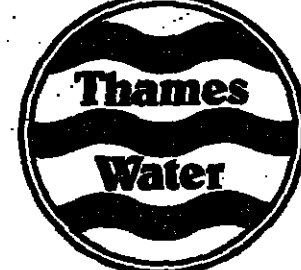
	6 months to 30th September		12 months to 31st March	
	1985	1984	*1986	1985
	£M	£M	£M	£M
Turnover	244.8	223.9	497.9	455.4
Trading Profit	91.7	72.0	182.4	144.8
Interest	(18.9)	(20.6)	(35.2)	(40.0)
Profit after interest	72.8	51.4	147.2	104.8

NOTES

- This unaudited statement has been prepared under the same accounting policies used in the statutory accounts for the 12 months ended on 31st March, 1985.
- Trading profit is stated after charging depreciation on the basis of historical costs.
- Thames Water is not liable for corporation tax.
- * The 12 months figures to 31st March, 1986 are forecasts based on expectations in November, 1985.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, ROY WATTS, C.B.E.

Commenting on the results, Roy Watts, Chairman of Thames Water Authority said, "We have exceeded the first half's profit target through a combination of increased efficiency, improved income collection and success in gaining overseas business. Prospects for the second half are equally as good, notably in the export field. "Between September, 1984 and September, 1985, we repaid £50 million of our outstanding loans, so we are on track to meet all our financial targets for the current year."



RUNNING WATER FOR YOU

Thames Water, Nugent House, Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB.

Gilts: traders gamble on the Fed for Christmas

The risk here of course is that the Fed does not after all

He also cast doubt on the reliability, in interpretative terms, of the make-up of the

formation is worth bearing in mind, as the market focuses its attention on even more volatile external factors.

De Zoete & Bevan is the broker placing Dialene shares. The company started in 1948

USM REVIEW

11.3m	Finkech	83	+2
17.1m	Flogas	98	-7
8,628,000	Floyd Oil	46	-4
34.0m	French Corn	215	..
22.5m	Freshbake	80	+1
24.8m	Fuller South "A"	410	..

2.5	1.2	8.7	6,354,000	Nonacc Hotels
255	..	18.9	18.3m	High Sea & Gen
		14.4p		Northamber
7.5	3.5	11.2	5,343,000	Officed Inspec
2.4	3.0	44.7		Optometrics
9.3	2.3	15.4	14.1m	Optosma & Lits

102	+2	3.4	3.4	34.5	14.4m	W
70	+2			42.2	14.4m	W
195	-5	1.4	8.7	72.6	880,000	Yo
					13.1m	W
75	+5	2.9	3.8	64.1	2,570,000	Yo
40	+2				1,880,000	Yo
203	+2	2.0	1.4	81.0	908,000	Zy

Topic	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Psychiatry	85	1.5	3.6	2.3
Psych	4	1.5	3.6	4.2
Developmental	128	2.1	1.8	18.6
Genetics	32	2	2.8	8.4
Neurobiology	37	2.1	2.8	18.6
Neuro Dynamics	28	2	2.8	2.5

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization	Company	Price per share	Chgs Friday	Gross Div YTD	Div YTD	P/E
8,891.00	A&M Co.	15	-1	0.5	23	18.7
4,571.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
7,200.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection	12	-1	2.1	43	18.8
1,000.00	ATA Selection					

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

A new name...
a powerful track record

**LRC International plc
has changed its name to
London International Group plc**

This change underlines the strong growth in the company's position in international consumer markets and also reflects its heritage.

During the past six years the company has undergone a change in its size, scope and ambitions. In the same period pre-tax profits have trebled on turnover up 70%. Return on capital employed has more than doubled, dividends per share have increased by 75%. At the same time net borrowings have been significantly reduced and the debt to equity ratio has been dramatically improved.

The wide range of consumer products and services marketed by London International Group includes Marigold household gloves, Durex contraceptives, Duraplug electrical accessories, Royal Worcester and Spode fine china and ColourCare photo-processing services.

London International Group plc

· Meeting the needs of consumers worldwide



**HARVARD
SECURITIES
GROUP PLC**

-PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Unaudited Group Results for year to 30th September 1985	Year to 30th Sept. 1984	Year to 30th Sept. 1985
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Turnover	<u>59,426</u>	<u>37,165</u>
Profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation	<u>1,545</u>	<u>1,258</u>
Taxation (estimated)	<u>(66)</u>	<u>(244)</u>
Profit on Ordinary Activities after Taxation	<u>1,479</u>	<u>1,014</u>
Minority Interests	<u>—</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Profit Attributable to Shareholders	<u>1,479</u>	<u>1,012</u>
Earnings Per Share	<u>4.93p</u>	<u>4.05p</u>
Net Dividend Per Share	<u>0.5p</u>	

"Harvard Securities has achieved all of its objectives for the year to 30th September, 1985, with substantial increases in market share, turnover and profits. We are now in a very strong position to take full advantage of the deregulation of the London Stock Exchange and believe that we will be one of the major beneficiaries."

Tom Wilmot (Chairman) 20th November, 1985

For copies of this Preliminary Statement please ring 01-928 2661

Member of the British Institute of Dealers in Securities (BIDS)


HARVARD HOUSE - 42-44 DOUBLEN STREET - LONDON SE1 6UD


Japan Assets Trust

Despite a difficult year in this sector, the Trust's overall performance since inception remains impressive.

Year	Share Price (p)	Notes
1981 - Year of inception	23.9p	per ordinary share
1985	48.0p	per ordinary share; (53.9p [loan stock converted])

It has been our policy since inception to invest in small to medium sized technology companies in Japan. 1985 was a disappointing year, in a market dominated by excessive monetary inflows, but the managers are confident that careful stock selection to take advantage of the changing economic picture will provide long term growth that is Japan Assets' objective.


IVORY & SIME
 PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT WORLDWIDE.
 ONE CHARLLOTTE SQUARE - EDENBROUGH LANE - DUNFEE - GLASGOW G3 7NF
 Tel: 0141-261 1111 Fax: 0141-261 1112 Telex: 250505
 Please send me a copy of the 1993 annual report for Japan Area Trust.
 Name _____
 Address _____



هكذا من أهل



ABBOTT MEAD VICKERS PLC
OFFER FOR SALE BY HAMBROS BANK LIMITED

The book of the firm.

Copies of these listing particulars, which have been published today, may be obtained up to and including 28th November 1985 from:

Hambros Bank Limited,
41 Bishopsgate,
London EC2P 2AA.

National Westminster Bank PLC,
New Issues Department,
2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD.

Rowe & Pitman,
1 Finsbury Avenue,
London EC2M 2PA.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio and check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %
1	BUILDING AND ROADS				
2	Barrat Devs	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
3	Countrywide	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
4	Grosvenor (M)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
5	Atwoods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
6	Bellway	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
7	McAlpine (Africa)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
8	Meyer Int	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
9	Enth	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
10	EPZ Industries	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
11	AB Elect	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
12	CAPGp	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
13	BICC	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
14	Grosvener	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
15	Audio Fidelity	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
16	Bancroft	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
17	Micro BS	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
18	BSR	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
19	Whitworth Elec	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
20	Dowling & Mils	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
21	FOODS				
22	Tesco	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
23	Glass Gleaner	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
24	Regent	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
25	Fisher (Albert)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
26	ASDA-MFI	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
27	RHM	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
28	Halford Hides	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
29	Nitin Foods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
30	Unigate	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
31	Bar (A)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
32	INDUSTRIALS A-D				
33	AAH	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
34	Avon Rubber	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
35	Bancroft (S&W)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
36	Cleaving	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
37	Baker (H)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
38	Crest Nicholson	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
39	BBA	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
40	Baker Perkins	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
41	Bevan (D)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
42	Redco	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5

Weekly dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Total

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %

UNDATED

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %

INDEX-LINKED

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %

BREWERIES

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Dec 6. Contango Day, Dec 9. Settlement Day, Dec 16.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %
1.10	Barrat Devs	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Countrywide	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvenor (M)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Atwoods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bellway	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	McAlpine (Africa)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Meyer Int	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Enth	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	EPZ Industries	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	AB Elect	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	CAPGp	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BICC	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvener	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Audio Fidelity	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bancroft	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Micro BS	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BSR	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Whitworth Elec	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Dowling & Mils	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5

BUILDING AND ROADS

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %
1.10	Barrat Devs	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Countrywide	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvenor (M)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Atwoods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bellway	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	McAlpine (Africa)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Meyer Int	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Enth	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	EPZ Industries	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	AB Elect	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	CAPGp	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BICC	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvener	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Audio Fidelity	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bancroft	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Micro BS	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BSR	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Whitworth Elec	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Dowling & Mils	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5

FINANCE AND LAND

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %
1.10	Barrat Devs	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Countrywide	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvenor (M)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Atwoods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bellway	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	McAlpine (Africa)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Meyer Int	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Enth	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	EPZ Industries	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	AB Elect	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	CAPGp	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BICC	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvener	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Audio Fidelity	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bancroft	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Micro BS	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BSR	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Whitworth Elec	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Dowling & Mils	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5

FOODS

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %
1.10	Barrat Devs	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Countrywide	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvenor (M)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Atwoods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bellway	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	McAlpine (Africa)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Meyer Int	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Enth	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	EPZ Industries	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	AB Elect	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	CAPGp	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BICC	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvener	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Audio Fidelity	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bancroft	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Micro BS	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BSR	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Whitworth Elec	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Dowling & Mils	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %
1.10	Barrat Devs	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Countrywide	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvenor (M)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Atwoods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bellway	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	McAlpine (Africa)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Meyer Int	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Enth	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	EPZ Industries	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	AB Elect	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	CAPGp	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BICC	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvener	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Audio Fidelity	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bancroft	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Micro BS	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BSR	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Whitworth Elec	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Dowling & Mils	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5

CINEMAS AND TV

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %
1.10	Barrat Devs	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Countrywide	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvenor (M)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Atwoods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bellway	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	McAlpine (Africa)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Meyer Int	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Enth	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	EPZ Industries	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	AB Elect	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	CAPGp	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BICC	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvener	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Audio Fidelity	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bancroft	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Micro BS	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BSR	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Whitworth Elec	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Dowling & Mils	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5

DRAPERY AND STORES

Capitalization	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	Yield %
1.10	Barrat Devs	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Countrywide	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvenor (M)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Atwoods	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bellway	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	McAlpine (Africa)	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Meyer Int	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Enth	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	EPZ Industries	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	AB Elect	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	CAPGp	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BICC	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Grosvener	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Audio Fidelity	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Bancroft	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Micro BS	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	BSR	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Whitworth Elec	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5
1.10	Dowling & Mils	1.10	+0.05	1.10	4.5

17 1/16	Stearns (N) A	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
17 1/16	Stearns (N) B	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) C	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) D	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) E	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) F	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) G	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) H	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) I	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) J	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) K	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) L	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) M	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) N	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) O	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) P	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) Q	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) R	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) S	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) T	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) U	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) V	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) W	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) X	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) Y	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) Z	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AA	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AB	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AC	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AD	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AE	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AF	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AG	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AH	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AI	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AJ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AK	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AL	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AM	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AN	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AO	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AP	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AQ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AR	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AS	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AT	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AU	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AV	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AW	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AX	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AY	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) AZ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BA	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BB	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BC	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BD	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BE	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BF	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BG	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BH	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BI	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BJ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BK	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BL	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BM	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BN	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BO	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BP	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BQ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BR	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BS	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BT	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BU	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BV	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BW	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BX	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BY	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) BZ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CA	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CB	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CC	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CD	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CE	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CF	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CG	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CH	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CI	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CJ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CK	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CL	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CM	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CN	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CO	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CP	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CQ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CR	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CS	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CT	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CU	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CV	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CW	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CX	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CY	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) CZ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DA	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DB	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DC	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DD	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DE	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DF	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DG	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DH	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DI	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DJ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DK	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DL	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DM	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DN	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DO	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DP	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DQ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DR	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DS	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DT	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DU	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DV	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DW	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DX	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DY	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) DZ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EA	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EB	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EC	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) ED	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EE	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EF	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EG	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EH	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EI	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EJ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EK	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EL	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EM	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EN	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EO	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EP	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EQ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) ER	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) ES	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) ET	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EU	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EV	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EW	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EX	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EY	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) EZ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FA	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FB	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FC	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FD	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FE	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FF	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FG	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FH	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FI	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FJ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FK	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FL	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FM	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FN	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FO	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FP	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FQ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FR	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FS	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FT	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FU	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FV	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FW	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FX	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FY	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) FZ	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) GA	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) GB	320	+30	5.2	2.4	15.2
70 5/8	Stearns (N) GC	320	+30			

RACING: VALUABLE ASCOT CHASE NEXT FOR RECORD-BREAKING HENNESSY WINNER



Galway Blaze (centre) takes the second last in the Hennessy Gold Cup with Door Latch (left) and Run And Skip

Fitzgerald's golden trail blazes on

By Michael Seely

Jimmy Fitzgerald's growing reputation as a trainer of outstanding skill and judgement was further enhanced by Galway Blaze's remarkable 12th place victory in the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury on Saturday.

Backed down from 12-1 earlier in the week to 11-2 just before the off, the gambler always looked like being landed as the stylish Mark Dwyer rode a cool and confident race on Beverly Formby and Georgina Tulloch's lightly raced nine-year-old.

Steve Smith Eccles, who hopes to resume riding today after bruising his foot in fall from Indamology later in the day, hit the nail on the head when he said yesterday: "I watched the race from the stands and I've never seen anything like it in my life. Racing to the cross fence, five from home, the jockey was already looking round for possible dangers."

Cruising into the lead at the second last, Galway Blaze sprinted effortlessly clear of Run And Skip and Door Latch to break the course record by a second. Then came Glyde Court, Rhyme n' Reason and Elmboy, who never looked

likely to get in the race on the fast ground.

Charter Party and By The Way both came to grief, the former at the fourth fence from home and the latter at the next obstacle. "Charter Party was going really well at the time," David Nicholson, the trainer said. "We might have finished second, but we would never have beaten the winner."

By The Way, on the other hand, was a beaten horse when he fell. "The horse seems all right this morning," Tony Dickinson, the trainer's husband, said yesterday. "But he shouldn't have been beaten so far out and we're having some blood tests taken."

As for Fitzgerald, what more is there to say about the ruddy-faced 50-year-old from Tipperary with the Midas touch. Since last March he has won the Cheltenham Gold Cup with Forgiveness N' Forget, the Scottish Grand National with Andromeda and now the Hennessy. And just to show their versatility the stable also emptied the bookmakers' satchels when Kaydee captured the Cesarewitch at Newmarket.

Patience has been the key to Fitzgerald's success with Galway Blaze. And the same quality has also been demonstrated by Mrs Formby as she

General Billy should assume command

By Mandarin

General Billy, who has improved over all the last few weeks, can confirm his progress by beating useful opposition in the Reynoldston Cup at Wolverhampton this afternoon.

Although partnered by Martin Tate's stable jockey, Conny Smith, General Billy was 33-1 chance when getting off the mark at Stratford last month. Tate also provided the favourite for that race, Little And Royal, ridden by Peter Scudamore.

His Stratford success was made to look something of a fluke when General Billy was beaten 12 lengths by Yabis in a match on his next run. However, not too much should be read into that performance as the race was slow and Yabis was able to make full use of his superior flying speed.

In a truly-run race at Warwick nine days ago, General Billy left form by winning a handicap hurdle over two miles five furlongs by six lengths. This proved ability to get two miles and a half should stand him in good stead here and he looks the value bet to beat Bronski and Ballyfern.

Another attractive wager at the Midlands track is *Rough Stones*.

Pleading particulars of justification

Daily Telegraph Ltd (unreported, July 19, 1976, CA) had there been a distinction between cases where a publication could properly select part of a publication and confine the issues in the action to that part, and cases where it could not, the basis of the action would be different.

In cases where the plaintiff selected words from a publication, pleaded that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

The defendant was entitled to plead that in the material and ordinary meaning of the words, the plaintiff had not committed the act alleged by the plaintiff.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Going: fair (chase course), good (hurdles course).

1.0 VICTORIA CONDITIONAL JOCKEY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (5699: 2m 17) (13 runners)

4	100100	BREZZY GLEN (A) (R) (R) 5-11-7	C Hopwood	7
5	100100	SHIRLEY DRIVE (C) (R) 5-11-7	R Hatfield	7
6	100100	WOLFEY (F) (R) 5-11-7	R Hatfield	7
7	100100	SOLAR LIGHT (F) (R) 5-11-7	N Peern	7
8	100100	TELL US ANOTHER (W) (R) 5-11-7	C Evans	7
9	100100	DREAM VENTURE (R) (R) 5-11-7	Susan Head	7
10	100100	THE JAMES (R) (R) 5-11-7	Susan Head	7
11	100100	SEABLAIR (R) (R) 5-11-7	K Taylor	7
12	100100	SCOTTISH STAR (R) (R) 5-11-7	M Bosley	7
13	100100	CLARENCE (R) (R) 5-11-7	W Humphreys	7
14	100100	EXTREME (D) (R) 5-11-7	W Humphreys	7

2 Tell Us Another, 4 Wolfey, 5 Solar Light, 12 Seablair, 13 Shirley Drive, 14 Wolfey.

FORM: BREZZY GLEN (11-10) 11th beaten 4 1/2 to 5 from 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20. 10-10 10 18. N. Peern 20.

2.30 BOAR'S HEAD TROPHY (Chase: £1,573: 2m 11) (5)

1 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

2 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

3 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

4 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

5 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

6 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

7 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

8 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

9 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

10 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

11 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

12 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

13 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

14 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

15 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

16 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

17 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

18 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

19 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

20 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

21 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

22 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

23 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

24 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

25 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

26 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

27 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

28 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

29 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

30 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

31 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

32 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

33 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

34 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

35 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

36 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

37 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

38 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

39 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

40 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

41 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

42 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

43 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

44 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

45 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

46 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

47 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

48 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

49 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

50 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

51 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

52 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

53 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

54 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

55 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

56 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

57 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

58 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

59 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

60 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

61 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

62 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

63 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

64 1200-14 HAZY DAY (C) (R) 5-11-7

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

Ministers may order ballot of Civil Servants if unions reject pay offer

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

Ministers are considering ordering a ballot of the 500,000 white collar Civil Servants to ascertain whether the union leaders who are set to reject the Treasury's proposals for a long-term pay system reflect the views of their members.

A decision on whether to hold the ballot is some way off but the move is a reflection of the Government's determination to establish a settled pay system for the Civil Service so as to act as a brake on pay unrest by Whitehall staff.

The Treasury told the unions yesterday that it had sanctioned a pay information survey by the Office of Manpower Economics, in preparation for next spring's wage negotiations, but gave a warning that the results of the survey will not be made available to the unions unless they accept the long-term system.

On present evidence the unions seem set on rejecting the system, which includes an element of comparability with salaries paid outside the Civil Service and restricted access to arbitration, although the key decisions will be taken at special conferences during the next two months.

However, the Government is understood to favour a two-pronged strategy to prevent a return to the pattern in the previous years of fragmented bargaining, involving a ballot of all staff or deals with individual unions with the negotiations based on elements of the Treasury's pay proposals.

A union decision on accept-

Benefit offices close for day

At least 51 Department of Health and Social Security benefit offices in London and the South-east were closed yesterday because of a one-day strike called by Civil Service unions in protest against shortages in the offices.

The unions said last night that of the 86 local offices in south London and an area stretching from Kent to Hampshire, 70 were closed to the public.

Between 4,500 and 5,000 Civil Servants were said to be on strike but the department said that only 51 offices were closed and the remainder open to the public. The department said it was prepared to discuss the claim for extra staff.

The action has been taken as part of a campaign by the unions to persuade the Government to increase staffing at the local offices by 15,000.

A similar one-day strike is planned for next month in north London and the northern Home Counties and there have also been suggestions of walk-outs in Scottish benefit offices.

ance of the proposed system rests with the Council of Civil Service Unions, an umbrella body for the eight unions, and a two-thirds majority of the 63 possible votes available would be required to win approval.

The Government will consider going over the heads of the council if there is an overall majority which fails to reach the

necessary two-thirds. Senior government officials also point out that 20 per cent of the 500,000 white collar staff do not belong to any union.

Each union is adopting a different method for consulting its members but the outcome will rest with the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), whose right-wing leadership voted by 14 to 11 to urge its members to back the proposals.

The CPSA is about to launch a campaign among its 140,000 membership ending with a special conference in January when a final decision will be taken. The conference is usually dominated by left wingers and a split in the right-wing indicates that Mr Alistair Graham, the moderate general secretary, will have difficulty persuading the conference to accept the Treasury plan.

The only other union whose executive has accepted the Treasury's proposal is the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, but the Government is hoping that other unions, at the moment hostile, will have a change of heart.

A decision by the CPSA to accept the deal would probably be sufficient to trigger a Treasury decision to ballot the whole Civil Service.

The unions are urgently collecting data to support a joint pay claim, in preparation for rejection of the system, so as to avoid a repeat of this year's negotiations with each union submitting individual claims and holding separate negotiations.



Central figures at Liverpool City Council's finance committee meeting yesterday (from left): Mr Tony Byrne, finance chairman, Mr Derek Hatton, deputy leader, and Mr Tony Mulhearn, president of the Liverpool Labour Party.

Liverpool budget wins support

By Robin Young

Liverpool City Council's finance committee yesterday approved the compromise budget plans to avert bankruptcy accepted by the city's Labour party. The package now goes to the full council for ratification on Friday.

The key to the proposals is the capitalization of £23.4 million in housing repair and maintenance money. It will be used to pay for jobs and services until the end of the year, and will be made up with a loan from a consortium of Swiss banks.

The loan has been agreed with the bankers subject to three conditions: that the council undertakes to act lawfully in future, reconciles its income and expenditure in line with the terms of reference of the Stonefort report, and obtains Department of the Environment approval.

The package also includes taking up the offer of £3 million in unused loan sanctions from other Labour-controlled local authorities, and cuts of £3 million in Liverpool's expenditure.

Mr Tony Byrne, Liverpool's left-wing finance chairman, called on the Department of the Environment to immediately

indicate its support for the agreement, and brushed aside Conservative group demands that he should resign.

Mr Chris Hallows, the Conservative group leader on the council, claimed that Mr Byrne had made it "a point of principle" that he would never accept capitalization, which the Tories had been demanding for months.

Mr Hallows said: "By your actions over the last few months you have drained the resources of this city and the confidence and will of the people. The morale within the corporation workforce has sunk to an absolutely all-time low". He said attracting investment to Liverpool had become impossible.

Mr Byrne replied that the proposed scheme meant the city's capital programmes would not be affected. "If there is a risk to the capital programme as a result of this, I won't need you to call on me to resign, because we will all be gone," he said.

Mr Derek Hatton, the deputy Labour leader, described the compromise as "nothing but a setback", involving no rent or rate increases and no cuts in the housing programme. The set-

back was "entirely due to the Tory Government, the Liberal administration before us and above all the treachery of the Labour national leadership and some trade union members".

Councillor Tony Mulhearn, the Liverpool Labour president, warned that the city would find itself in the same position next year unless a massive campaign could ensure that extra Government resources were brought to Liverpool.

Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal leader, claimed the budget would mean cuts of £9.75 million over a full year, the £3 million only covering the period until April.

Mr Michael Reddington, the city treasurer, told the committee that the council still had to pay off between £40 million and £50 million in debt repayments from existing loans by the end of this financial year.

● Mr John Forrester, the moderate Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent North for 19 years, who lost a re-election contest to Mrs Joan Walley, a member of the rebel Lambeth Council in London, said yesterday that Militant Tendency was jeopardising Labour's chances at the next election.

TUC and Labour to push for pay accord

By Our Labour Editor

The TUC and Labour Party are to begin discussions on pay in earnest in the hope of drawing up a joint document for distribution to union conferences next spring.

The plans to hasten the process of outlining an accord covering "fair wages, including a national minimum wage" were agreed at a meeting of the TUC Labour Liaison Committee yesterday, attended by Mr Neil Kinnock, the party leader, and Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor.

Although the terse phraseology in a document presented yesterday to the committee makes no mention of the delicate topic of incomes policy, moderates on the TUC general council are likely to see the

move as a step in the direction of a more general agreement on pay.

The process has been given a boost by the Labour Party conference's commitment to a statutory minimum wage.

A study by the Policy Studies Institute gives a warning that continued high unemployment could mean a sharp change in "the present essentially positive trade-union attitudes" to new technology.

In a survey of factories using new technology, only 7 per cent reported opposition from the shop floor, or from other unions, to be "a major obstacle". Chips and Jobs (PSI, 100 Park Village, East London, NW1 3SR, £8.95).

Success for anti-cancer experiment

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An experimental vaccine has succeeded in protecting monkeys against a virus that is known to cause two types of malignant tumours in people. The achievement comes after 10 years of research by a team at Bristol University medical school working with Professor Tony Epstein.

A systematic search for a vaccine was mounted after the original isolation of the virus, named Epstein-Barr virus for the professor in the department of pathology at Bristol, who discovered it. The virus, one of the five human herpes viruses, was found in cultures of cells obtained from two types of tumours: one known as Burkitt's lymphoma and the other a type of cancer of the nose.

Burkitt's lymphoma is a painful swelling of the lymph glands and neck glands, from which thousands of children in Africa, China and South-east Asia die annually. The type of nose cancer involved is also most common in South-east Asia.

This first demonstration of a vaccine that can prevent a cancer is reported by the scientists in a paper in the latest issue of *Nature*.

Thames Water sets 3% rise

Thames Water, largest of the 10 authorities that supply most of the drinking water in England and Wales, decided yesterday to raise charges by 3 per cent next year.

That is the increase that Thames wanted this year until the Government forced it to push charges up by 10 per cent in order to meet financial targets.

MPs to question ending TB jabs

Health ministers are to be questioned by MPs on proposals to halt the routine vaccination of school children against tuberculosis by 1990.

● The number of children infected in a Devon outbreak last year, referred to in *The Times* yesterday, should have read 32, not 332.

Unionist pressure on Powell to resign

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Pressure is mounting on Mr Enoch Powell to give a written undertaking before the start of today's House of Commons debate on the Anglo-Irish agreement that he will resign his Westminster seat and join 14 colleagues in fighting by-elections next year.

The leadership of the Official Unionist Party hopes that their MP for Down South will quickly end damaging speculations about his future political intentions; yesterday, however, they were in the embarrassing position of being unable to say whether he would support them.

Mr Powell's failure to appear with 14 other Unionist MPs at a "loyalist" rally in Belfast at the weekend and to sign a declaration promising that he would resign has angered and irritated many in the party who consider his absence to have undermined what was intended as a display of Unionist unity.

His position, and the suspicion that he is less than wholehearted about the strategy of resigning seats at Westminster to fight by-elections early next year, has tended to overshadow the impact of the rally, and in private there is undisguised hostility towards him. One Unionist politician said: "The attention is focusing on him and his position to the detriment of our cause. His behaviour has been appalling."

Yesterday Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, was unable to give a clear answer when asked three times if he was confident he could rely on the support of Mr Powell, an Official Unionist MP for 11 years. Mr Molyneux

refused to pre-judge what Mr Powell might say when invited to resign his seat, but added: "When a party leader issues an invitation we would always hope that the invitation would be accepted. I would have been disappointed if any of my other colleagues had refused to resign their seat."

Mr Molyneux said he hoped to see Mr Powell, who has a majority of only 348, before the start of this afternoon's debate so he could clarify his colleague's position and ask him to sign the declaration.

As Mr Molyneux became increasingly irritated at the questioning in Belfast, he left to his deputy Mr Harold McCusker, Official Unionist MP for Upper Bann, to increase the pressure on his parliamentary colleagues by saying: "In 11 years Mr Powell has been one of the most loyal members of the Parliamentary party. I don't think he has deviated from the decisions of that Parliamentary party in the 11 years."

"I take his word as his bond when he said last week that that was one of the fundamental principles guiding his membership of our parliamentary party, and that he would take seriously the invitation extended to him and maintain the solidarity he has shown during his term at Westminster."

When asked what might be in Mr Powell's mind, Mr McCusker replied: "Enoch Powell's mind is one of those few minds that one has not had an opportunity to reach."

Leading article, page 17

Better control of hospital projects

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities' control over big hospital building projects has improved markedly in the past five years, according to the National Health Service annual report published yesterday.

A sample of 36 building projects, each costing more than £5 million and completed by 1984, shows that the average cost over-run is down to about 1.7 per cent, or £100,000 and on average they were completed six weeks late.

A similar sample of pre-1980 schemes showed the average cost over-run in today's prices was closer to £700,000, or 11.6 per cent, while on average the schemes were completed more than 10 months late.

The report says much of the credit is due to the "nucleus" hospital design, a standardized design that allows for later expansion, which has "largely eliminated the escalating costs of late completion which have caused frequent problems in the past". Sixteen nucleus hospitals have been completed, with 32 more at tender or construction stage.

In the past five years NHS capital spending has produced 11,500 new hospital beds, 189 new operating theatres, 122 X-ray rooms, 27 accident and emergency departments and 25 new out-patient departments.

The Health Service in England: Annual Report 1985 (Stationery Office, £6.20).

How long before the milkround turns sour?

There's one thing a spell at University always guarantees. Plenty of 'milkround' visits from company executives.

Each and every one of them has well-paid jobs to offer.

But before signing on the dotted line, think very carefully.

Will the promises turn out to be empty? Will the job suit your particular abilities and skills?

These are not the sort of questions you can answer in 3 minutes. So why not take 3 years to decide your future - as an Army Officer?

On completion of your training at Sandhurst you will be commissioned as a Lieutenant earning £9,679.

Naturally you will learn how to command and care for a group of bright young soldiers and to handle our sophisticated weapons and equipment.

And if you are posted abroad at short

notice to lead soldiers in unfamiliar surroundings you'd have to cope.

No wonder many leading industrialists regard an Army Commission as the best management training a young man or woman can have.

Whether you make the Army your long-term career or leave earlier is up to you.

Either way it promises not to sour your future. Quite the opposite in fact. And you'll gain unrivalled executive training at our expense.

So if you need a little more time to decide, see your Careers Staff and pick up an Introduction Form.

Through this we will arrange for a Liaison Officer to see you at your University, Polytechnic, or College of Higher Education.

Army Officer

SDP proposes £1,410m scheme to train young

A plan to end full-time employment for 16 and 17 year olds was proposed yesterday by the Social Democratic Party.

The proposals, which could cost up to £1,410 million in 1988, would not only give a new deal to those aged between 16 and 19 but would also make some extra jobs available for the older unemployed. Cutting the working week for 16 and 17 year olds by two days would mean more work for older people looking for jobs, the SDP says.

The proposals are contained in a new SDP discussion Green

Paper, *Tertiary Education For All*, which sets out the party's strategy for the education and training of 16 to 19 year olds. It draws attention to the falling level of skill training and proposes an immediate £200 million cash programme to reverse the decline.

The SDP's long term programme includes: a new legal obligation on employers to release 16 to 17 year olds for two days a week; government support for shared "starter jobs" and a "young student grant" paid direct to full-time 16-19 students.

Chauffeur's abortion claim 'a lie'

The claim by Anthony Howard, former chauffeur of the millionaire, Mrs Soraya Khashoggi, that she had an abortion after becoming pregnant by him was untrue, Winchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr John Aspinall, for the prosecution, was making his final speech in the trial of Mr Howard, aged 39, who is accused of stealing more than 400 items worth £100,000 from Mrs Khashoggi.

Mr Howard claims he had an affair with Mrs Khashoggi and that she gave him the property, as a gift, for safekeeping or for repair.

Referring to Mr Howard's suggestion that the three-times married Mrs Khashoggi, aged 44, had an abortion, Mr Aspinall said she had not been given the chance to deal with the claim during her evidence.

"Do you think anybody, if what he is describing had occurred, would have pursued a lying allegation of theft, knowing he would have that sort of information to throw at her?"

Mr Aspinall told the jury to reject any suggestion that Mrs Khashoggi had any reason, through love or affection, to have given Mr Howard the property.

Both Mr Aspinall and Mr Michael Beckman, QC, for the defence, told the jury that someone in the case was telling a pack of lies.

The hearing continues today.

Walkout over GLC abolition

Fifty members of the National and Local Government Officers Association at the Greater London Council walked out yesterday because one was told to take on work related to next year's abolition of the Labour-led council.

A union spokesman said that the member had been told to work for a council committee preparing to make way for a new board of London borough councillors which will take over GLC management of the capital's fire brigade. The GLC would not comment.

Fowler appeal on lodging decision

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday launched an appeal against the High Court's ruling in July that the Government's bed and breakfast regulation for the unemployed are unlawful.

Under the regulations new lower limits were set on payments for bed and breakfast accommodation, and many young people aged under 26 were forced to move on every two to eight weeks.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$20, Belgium 8.00, Canada \$20, Denmark 12.00, France 12.00, Germany 12.00, Greece 12.00, Hong Kong \$20, India 12.00, Italy 12.00, Japan 12.00, Korea 12.00, Malaysia 12.00, Mexico 12.00, New Zealand 12.00, Norway 12.00, Pakistan 12.00, Portugal 12.00, Singapore 12.00, South Africa 12.00, Spain 12.00, Sweden 12.00, Switzerland 12.00, Taiwan 12.00, Thailand 12.00, Turkey 12.00, USA \$20, UK 12.00, Yugoslavia 12.00.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

It ought in theory to be one of the great parliamentary occasions when the House of Commons debates the Northern Ireland agreement today and tomorrow. Here is the opportunity for MPs to pronounce on an ingenious but controversial initiative which is intended to provide a peaceful solution to the United Kingdom's greatest internal crisis for more than half a century.

Yet it will in practice be a debate whose outcome is certain but will settle nothing. The Government will win an overwhelming majority in the vote and may not even be pressed hard in debate.

The main assault will come from the Ulster Unionists, who command neither the ear nor the sympathy of the House. They will have even fewer friends if the tone is set for them by the Rev Ian Paisley's ranting. Apart from them, there will be a dozen or so Conservative dissidents, who fear that Mrs Thatcher is selling out the Protestants, and possibly a few Labour members who do not believe that she is going far enough to please the Roman Catholics.

The threat to this agreement does not, however, lie in Westminster. The farther one gets away from Northern Ireland itself the better it looks.

Statesmanlike act welcomed

I was in Los Angeles when it was announced that there can be no doubt that throughout the United States it was welcomed as an act of statesmanship. With London and Dublin marching in step, Northern Ireland now presents less of an international embarrassment for Britain than at any time since the collapse of power-sharing in 1974.

Nor does the threat lie in the Irish Republic at this stage. The reaction there has been so favourable that the leader of the opposition, Mr Charles Haughey, has modified his criticism.

It is on the ground in Northern Ireland that this is a high risk operation. It depends for its success on being interpreted in different ways by the two communities, with the Catholics accepting the maximalist and the Protestants the minimalist interpretation.

The Catholics need to believe that the joint conference of British and Irish ministers with its secretariat will be more than a purely consultative arrangement and that it marks the start of a process that could lead to the reunification of Ireland. The Protestants need to be persuaded that this will be no more than a consultative arrangement, and that the agreement marks a new readiness on the part of the republic to accept the enduring reality of partition.

The risk is that the two communities may draw precisely the reverse conclusions. The Catholics may have been reassured by the commitment of the Dublin government, the enthusiasm of the SDLP and the outrage of the Protestants. It is this sense of outrage which presents the immediate challenge.

Mrs Thatcher must have allowed for this, and her determination in facing down opposition is beyond question. But in the long run Northern Ireland cannot be stable without at least the acquiescence of the majority community.

Double dilemma for Government

There is a double dilemma here. For the British Government the more it calms Protestant fears without modifying the scheme as to upset the Catholics. For the Ulster Unionists it is how to express their opposition so forcibly as to make the Government change course without at the same time destroying their own position.

They plan to have their MPs resign their seats at the beginning of January so as to force a series of by-elections. But even if they were all then to enjoy a triumph that would not be enough to shake Mrs Thatcher's resolve.

The Unionists might resolve their dilemma by coming to terms with the SDLP on a new executive and assembly for Northern Ireland. That would render the joint ministerial conference superfluous. But they do not seem to be thinking along these lines.

Perhaps the withdrawal of Protestant consent - with the threat of rent, rates and possibly a tax strike - could make Northern Ireland ungovernable. In the background there lurks the shadow of another workers' strike and even violence. But the very measures that might force Mrs Thatcher's hand would be precisely those which would disgust British opinion with the Northern Irish connection altogether.

Reagan opposes overt US aid to Angola rebels

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, apparently determined to give overt aid to the anti-Communist rebels fighting the Marxist Government in Angola, plans to oppose attempts in Congress to give open assistance to the fighters.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, appears to have warned to the idea of overt aid after having opposed any form of support. He said in a television interview yesterday that the Administration supported "the freedom fighting" and wanted to help the United States, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Mr Reagan said on Friday night that a covert operation would be more useful and have more chance of success than the proposal for overt aid made in Congress. That was the first time he explicitly indicated where he stands on aiding the rebels.

The CIA and the Pentagon have been pressing for a large covert aid package. Figures as high as \$300 million (\$200 million) have been mentioned on Capitol Hill but Congressmen seem solidly opposed to anything so grand. Various congressmen have introduced measures to authorize \$27 million in either overt humanitarian aid or overt military assistance.

The Administration believes that covert aid would allow the

Leading article, page 13

Labour pressure still on Militants

Continued from page 1

Militants are deliberately budgeting for another defeat.

Although the loan arrangement does not require the Government's formal approval, ministers were concerned yesterday at reports that the Swiss lenders might ask for a government guarantee.

There was relief when a representative of Phillips and Drew, the stockbrokers who arranged the loan, said on BBC radio that no guarantee was needed.

Labour's National Executive Committee meets on Wednesday, and several members said yesterday it was inconceivable that the Liverpool Militants

would be left unscathed.

But instead of expulsions, which Mr Kinnock was saying on Friday that he favoured, majority opinion seemed yesterday to favour suspension of the district party and an urgent inquiry into the conduct of its affairs.

It was pointed out that the procedure for expelling party members is lengthy, but that suspension of the district party would immediately remove the Militants' power base. One well-placed observer said the effect of such action on the behaviour of Labour members of the city council, where elected councillors regard themselves as delegates from the district party, would be immediate and dramatic.

Hijack jet stormed

Continued from page 1

hijackers he said: "He is serious. I demand more fuel. We will stop the execution of another man." At one time he told the control tower "I hold you responsible for any more killings".

And, after announcing the killing of a fifth passenger, he said: "You are doing a ridiculous act".

The hijackers made no demands, other than for fuel. One of the released Egyptian women said in an interview with radio and television said that the aircraft was hijacked

about 10 minutes after departure from Athens. One of the hijackers in the fourth row of the aircraft rushed forward holding two revolvers and held a stewardess at gunpoint. A hijacker who manhandled passengers and was said to be "rude" was reported shot dead by a security agent on the jet.

Reliable reports said that three of the dead, a hijacker and an Egyptian security agent, were killed during a shoot-out shortly after the take-over. Two hostages were reported wounded during the incident.



An Egyptian passenger, right, is comforted after release.

Israel launches inquiry into US spying allegations

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The embarrassed Israeli Government has opened a full-scale investigation into allegations that its Washington embassy was buying top-secret codes from Mr Jonathan Jay Pollard the US Navy civilian who was arrested outside the embassy last week.

The allegations have shocked the Government because it is clear that if they are true the decision to spy against the United States must have been taken at the highest levels.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime

Minister, had a special meeting yesterday with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, and Mr David Kimche, the director-general of the ministry itself, to study the case.

Later, the ministry issued a statement to say that the accusations of espionage were "received with shock and consternation" by the political leadership.

It went on: "Actions of this kind in the United States stand in total contradiction to the policy of the Israeli Government. It is Israel's policy to refrain from any intelligence activity related to the United

States, in view of the close and special relations of friendship prevailing between the two countries. A thorough examination is being undertaken to determine whether there has been a deviation of any kind from this policy. Should such a deviation be found to have occurred the necessary conclusions will be drawn."

Last Friday, the day after the arrest the ministry has issued a flat denial of any involvement in espionage in the United States. The detailed admission since then by Mr Pollard has forced a full inquiry and the Civil Rights group in the

Knesset are demanding a debate today.

Mr Issar Harel, a former head of the Mossad, Israel's secret service, said he was amazed by the allegations. In the past Israel had been able to help American intelligence more than American intelligence had been able to help Israel.

● AMMAN: Jordan's Parliament chose four new deputies yesterday to fill vacancies left by the deaths of members from the West Bank, where elections have been impossible since Israel captured the region in 1967 (AP reports).

Spy for China, page 8

Letter from New York

A Mafia menu to suit most tastes

The triple bill at the federal courthouse in Manhattan is unprecedented. Here under one roof there are three Mafia trials — three courts crowded with blue-suited lawyers, reputed gangsters, reporters and newspaper artists.

In the packed public seats people crane forward to hear of murder and racketeering. "These are not guys who collect for Unicef," one of the prosecutors tells a jury.

Life imitates art in court 35. Carmine "The Snake" Persico, said to be boss of the Colombo crime family, comes into court and a man emerges from the spectators' seats and embraces him, planting a kiss on his left cheek. The kisser is James Caan, the actor who played Sonny Wortzik, the son of the Mafia boss, in *The Godfather*. In the film he was ambushed at a toll-booth.

judges wish they had giant fly-swats.

The three trials are labelled Colombo, Gambino and Pizzino. In Colombo, Carmine Persico and 10 others, said to be leaders of the Brooklyn-based Colombo gang, are accused of bribery and extortion.

"They call themselves the family," the prosecutor says, "but you won't be hearing about bringing up children. These men, he says, sell peace — if you pay up, your business does not get hit by strikes and other trouble."

Mr Rudolf Giuliani, the New York prosecutor who is a leading general in the war against the Mafia, sees this affectionate meeting and says: "I thought he was killed at the toll-booth."

Later in the day Mr Caan gets an offer he cannot refuse — a subpoena to appear as a witness. It is signed by Mr Giuliani. Mr Caan, who is over from Hollywood to support his old friend Andrew Russo, one of the accused, says: "I don't know if there is a Mafia..."

Sawn-up bodies and pizzas all round

In Gambino, 10 men, including the reputed boss of the Gambino gang, are charged with conspiring to murder, and running a racket. A fat hit-man tells how he shot one of his partners. "I put the gun in his mouth and shot him again." But the man did not die. Another gangster hit him with a sledgehammer. The man put the body in a drum and filled it with cement, being going to Chinatown for dinner.

On another occasion, a hit-man says, while two bodies were being sawn up by other mobsters, he went out and bought pizzas for everyone.

Lawyers pop-up shouting 'objection'

Mr Giuliani has no such doubts. He is the most determined of men and has made pursuit of the Mafia a crusade. Another trial starts shortly. And the main course is due to be served in spring, with the trial of the alleged godfathers of New York's five Mafia families. They will be accused of racketeering and running a "board of directors" to sew up crime.

Meanwhile, there is plenty to chew on. The judges in the three trials are dealing with 42 defendants. And they also keep in order bunches of disputatious lawyers who pop up shouting "Objection" every few minutes. No doubt the

The third case, the pizza trial, concerns the alleged Sicilian Mafia boss Gaetano Badalamenti and others accused of running a racket that used pizza parlours as outlets. This is the trial which has sent the *New York Times* to the printer's. A former Mafia boss who broke the organization's code of silence and has been naming gangsters in America and Italy.

He is one of the big guys in Mr Giuliani's war. It is going to be a long business. The accused men in smart suits, their hair neatly groomed, listen, mostly impassively, to the relentless drip-drip of evidence. A witness is heard on a tape-recorder reading \$3,500 (£2,400) bribe taken under the aid of a territory water-tank. "That's the money," he says.

Trevor Fishlock

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend the Royal Variety Performance, Drury Lane, 7.50.
The Duke of Edinburgh visits Stoke on Trent and arrives at Longport Station, Staffs, 10; in the evening as Patron of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, he holds a reception at Buckingham Palace, 6.
The Prince of Wales, as President of the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, President, Dr Barnardo's, attends the Premiere of the film *Santa Claus - The Movie* in aid of the Prince's Trust, Dr Barnardo's and the Variety Club of Great Britain, at the Odeon, Leicester Square, 7.15.
The Duke of Gloucester opens the King's Buildings, Chester, 11.50.

after which he opens St Bertoline's Church of England Primary School, 2.15; then he visits Clayton & Jowett, Runcorn, 3.05.
The Duke of Kent, Chancellor of the University of Surrey, attends the formal launch of the appeal for the new Performing Arts Centre of the University at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W.1, 5.15.
Princess Alexandra attends a reception for the British Institute of Florence at Sotheby's, 34 New Bond St, 6.20.
New exhibitions
The Milne Monster — the microscopic world of mites and ticks. National Museum of Wales, Main Building, Cathays Park, Cardiff. Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends Jun 10, 1986).
Drawings and illustrations by Jan Pollock. Newport Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square, Newport, Gwent. Mon to Thurs 9.30 to 5, Fri 9.30 to 4.30, Sat 9.30 to 4, closed Sun (ends Jan 11).

Music
Organ recital by Andrew Lumsden, Hall City Hall, Queen Victoria Square, 7.30.
Harp, piano and soprano concert by the Mellion Trio, Twyn Centre, Caerphilly, or Cardiff, 7.30.
Cardiff Festival of Music: concert by the Moscow Radio Symphony Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.
Concert by the King's Singers, Chapel, Keele University, 8.
Settings of Victor Hugo, sung by Serge Kovaly, French contemporary choir. Glasgow Arts Centre, Washington St, Glasgow, 7.45.
Harp recital by David Helliwell, St Mary the Virgin, High St, Oxford, 1.15.
Talks, lectures
The thousand names of God, by Dr D. H. Killingley, Curis Auditorium, Newcastle University, 1.10.
The changing ecology of human communities by Dr Claudio Vita-Finzi, Room ER 201, Elvet Riverside, Durham University, 5.15.

Nature Notes
Winter visitors are now more conspicuous in the bird population. On the coast, there are small flocks of sandpipers, their plumage merges with the background until they fly up, but then their white wings and dancing flight make them look like whirling snowflakes. On the east coast, there are a few plaice and herring from the far north of Europe; they run like mice among the grass and sea aster at the edge of the shore.
Fieldfares and redwings are spreading throughout the country. Leaves linger on some trees; many millions of them winter here, and it has been estimated that redwings are commoner birds at this season than their close relatives, the song sparrows. Redwings are easily distinguished by their creamy eyestripes and dash of scarlet under the wing. Starlings, greenfinches and snipe are still crossing over to Ireland from the Welsh coast.
A large number of garden spiders are easily distinguished by their creamy eyestripes and dash of scarlet under the wing. Starlings, greenfinches and snipe are still crossing over to Ireland from the Welsh coast.
A large number of garden spiders are easily distinguished by their creamy eyestripes and dash of scarlet under the wing. Starlings, greenfinches and snipe are still crossing over to Ireland from the Welsh coast.

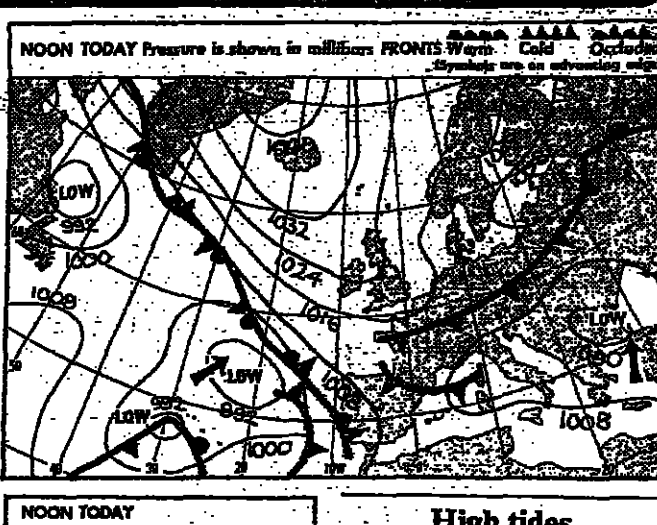
Anniversaries
Births: Lope de Vega, Madrid, 1562; Charles Kemble, actor-manager, Brecknock, Powys, 1775; Andrew Carnegie, Dunfermline, Fife, 1835; Carl Benz, automobile engineer, Karlsruhe, Germany, 1844; Pope John XXIII (Angelo Roncalli), pope Nov 4, 1958-June 3, 1963, Sotto il Monte, 1881.
Deaths: Edward Arber, London, Cheshire, A6120, severe delays at junction 5; Edward Arber, London, Cheshire, A6120, severe delays at junction 5; Edward Arber, London, Cheshire, A6120, severe delays at junction 5.
Roads
Midlands: M5: Lanes closed both ways between junction 4 (A38 Bromsgrove) and 5 (A38 Droitwich). A6120: Severe delays at junction 5. Northbound access at junction 5: expected delays, 50mph limit. A1: Contraflow N of Grantham in Lincolnshire. A6: Single line traffic on Market Harborough to Desborough. Northbound moderate or fresh; max temp 3 to 4°C (38 to 40°F).
North: M6: Work on central reservation between junctions 32 and 33. Lanes, A49: By-pass construction S and N of Tarpottery, Cheshire. A6120: Severe delays at peak hours on Leeds Outer Ring Road, W Yorkshire, at Tongue Lane junction.
Wales and West: M5: Inside and centre lanes closed northbound between junctions 12 (Gloucester) and 13 (Stroud) Gloucestershire. A30: Temporary lights one mile W of Okehampton, Devon, at Bearway Hill. Major roadworks at Stowhill, Newport, on Newport to Abergilford road.
Scotland: A87: Temporary lights at Kyle of Lochalsh, Ross and Cromarty. A85: Contraflow W of A972 junction near Inverness, Angus. A85: Single line traffic with lights at Kelso.
Information supplied by A.A.

Weather forecast

Cold N to NE airstream persists over British Isles.

6am to midnight

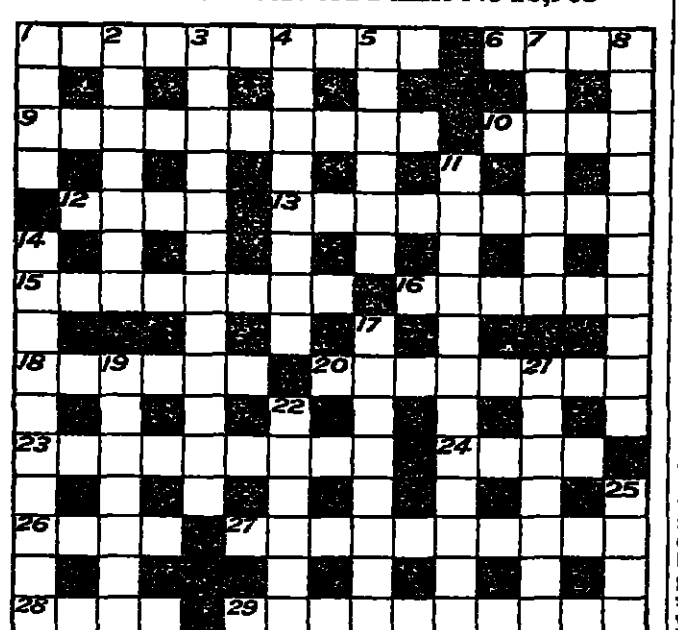
London, SE, central N England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind N moderate; max temp 4 to 6°C (39 to 43°F). East Angles, E, NE England: Windy showers; wind N moderate; max temp 4 to 6°C (39 to 43°F).
Central S England, E, W Midlands: Freshening fog in places at first, sunnier intervals; wind N moderate; max temp 4 to 6°C (39 to 43°F).
Channel Islands: Occasional rain or sleet, becoming mainly dry with bright intervals; wind NE moderate, locally fresh at first; max temp 6 to 7°C (43 to 45°F).
SW, NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind N mainly light, becoming moderate later; max temp 6 to 8°C (43 to 46°F).
Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Sleet or snow showers, sunnier intervals; wind N moderate or fresh; max temp 3 to 5°C (37 to 41°F).
NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Snow showers, sunnier intervals; wind N fresh, locally strong; max temp 2 to 4°C (36 to 38°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing cold with overnight frost. Showers of snow in N and parts but bright or sunny periods especially in W at first.
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind N moderate or fresh, sunnier intervals. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE fresh or strong, sunnier intervals. North Sea: Wind N moderate, sunnier intervals. Strait of Dover, English Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N moderate, sunnier intervals.



High tides

Location	Time	Height
London Bridge	12.25	12.25
Aberdeen	12.25	12.25
Cardiff	12.25	12.25
Edinburgh	12.25	12.25
Glasgow	12.25	12.25
Leeds	12.25	12.25
Liverpool	12.25	12.25
Manchester	12.25	12.25
Newcastle	12.25	12.25
Nottingham	12.25	12.25
Sheffield	12.25	12.25
Southampton	12.25	12.25
Stirling	12.25	12.25
Stroud	12.25	12.25
Torquay	12.25	12.25
Wolverhampton	12.25	12.25
Worcester	12.25	12.25

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,903



- ACROSS**
1. Ceasare the fool for entering a disreputable place (10).
 2. A powder used in hospital casualty departments (4).
 3. Runner offering humbug to a fisherman (10).
 4. He fought for the Crown, but was drummed out of town (4).
 5. Find no past record (4).
 6. The health worker joining the strike first (9).
 7. Will's been put in his charge (8).
 8. Still treats constituents badly (2,4).
 9. Make excessive demands on the family (6).
 10. French sea-song vendor (8).
 11. Discourage trust — fear corruption (9).
 12. Stocking-filler (4).
 13. He may give general assistance (4).
 14. Has one meal after another on board, showing calm (10).
 15. Get sound equipment — there's point to that (4).
 16. Personally involved, and perhaps resented it (10).
- DOWN**
1. A green plant crop (4).
 2. "He who kisses the Joy as it flies lives in Eternity's —" (Blake) (7).
 3. Soldiers trained in a down-to-earth way (12).
 4. Telling confession (8).
 5. Saw half-a-dozen sheep, then hundreds (6).
 6. Being obstinate is a crime in the East (7).
 7. Make up that's bizarre — it's not cute (10).
 8. A sailor's knot (6,4).
 9. If idle in school, you can get a ribbing (10).
 10. Music composed about modern times (8).
 11. More courteous but plainer (7).
 12. Build up the gold and American detectives start to talk (7).
 13. Note the gun is secure (10).
 14. Dues need revision when in employment (4).

Age Concern

Age Concern England today publishes a new edition of its guide to entitlements for the retired. *Your Rights for Pensioners* (10p) from leading booksellers or 90p from the Marketing Department, PR21, Age Concern England, 60 Piccadilly Rd, Mitcham, Surrey. British pensioners are among the lowest in Europe. Millions of elderly people rely on benefits to meet essential expenses such as rates, rent and heating costs. But 35 per cent of pensioners who are entitled to supplementary benefits have not claimed. The book covers all the latest financial changes, including the complexities of the social security system in a clear style, with easy-to-read type. Topics such as housing benefit, supplementary pensions and the Job Release Scheme are described and illustrated with easy-to-follow examples. There's also a section on the Christmas bonus and who's entitled to it.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for premium bond prizes are: £100,000: 7316 656193 (100 winners); £25,000: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £10,000: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £5,000: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £2,500: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £1,000: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £500: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £250: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £100: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £50: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £25: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £10: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £5: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £2: 1716 656193 (100 winners); £1: 1716 656193 (100 winners).

The pound

Country	Rate
Australia	2.00
Canada	1.00
France	6.55
Germany	2.36
Italy	1.36
Japan	163.60
Netherlands	2.20
Portugal	200.48
Spain	166.36
Sweden	13.76
Switzerland	2.00
USA	1.06

Portfolio

How to play — Daily dividend on each day your unique set of eight numbers will appear in the Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Price page. After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or -). Check your overall total against the Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Price page. If your overall total matches the Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim
Telephone The Times Portfolio claim line 0254-5272 between 10.00 am and 2.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches the Times Portfolio dividend. The claim line will be open until 2.30 pm on the day after the dividend is published. If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claim line between the stipulated hours. The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

Some Times Portfolio claims include minor mistakes in the instructions on the reverse side. These claims are not included.

Lighting-up time

London 4.20 pm to 7.07 am
Edinburgh 4.40 pm to 7.16 am
Manchester 4.25 pm to 7.24 am
Preston 4.57 pm to 7.22 am

Yesterday

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	11	20	7-45
Edinburgh	10	15	4-10
Manchester	12	18	5-10
Preston	13	20	6-10

Highest and lowest

Yesterday's highest day temp: 11°C (52°F). Lowest day temp: 4°C (39°F). Highest night temp: 10°C (50°F). Lowest night temp: 3°C (37°F).

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 to 8°C (43 to 46°F). Min 4 to 6°C (39 to 43°F). Wind: N to NE, fresh to strong. Cloud: 10 to 20%.

Abroad

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Aberdeen	10	15	4-10
Cardiff	12	18	5-10
Edinburgh	10	15	4-10
Glasgow	12	18	5-10
Leeds	13	20	6-10
Liverpool	12	18	5-10
Manchester	12	18	5-10
Newcastle	13	20	6-10
Nottingham	12	18	5-10
Sheffield	12	18	5-10
Southampton	13	20	6-10
Stirling	10	15	4-10
Stroud	12	18	5-10
Torquay	13	20	6-10
Wolverhampton	12	18	5-10
Worcester	12	18	5-10

Around Britain

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Aberdeen	10	15	4-10
Cardiff	12	18	5-10
Edinburgh	10	15	4-10
Glasgow	12	18	5-10
Leeds	13	20	6-10
Liverpool	12	18	5-10
Manchester	12	18	5-10
Newcastle	13	20	6-10
Nottingham	12	18	5-10
Sheffield	12	18	5-10
Southampton	13	20	6-10
Stirling	10	15	4-10
Stroud	12	18	5-10
Torquay	13	20	6-10
Wolverhampton	12	18	5-10
Worcester	12	18	5-10

Abroad

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Aberdeen	10	15	4-10
Cardiff	12	18	5-10
Edinburgh	10	15	4-10
Glasgow	12	18	5-10
Leeds	13	20	6-10
Liverpool	12	18	5-10
Manchester	12	18	5-10
Newcastle	13	20	6-10
Nottingham	12	18	5-10
Sheffield	12	18	5-10
Southampton	13	20	6-10
Stirling	10	15	4-10
Stroud	12	18	5-10
Torquay	13	20	6-10
Wolverhampton	12	18	5-10
Worcester	12	18	5-10